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14 Pages

The New-York Times.

Part One
Pages 1-8

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TRINIDAD'S PRINCE AWAKE

An Appeal to Washington Against Brazil and Great Britain.

YARD SAYS THE LAND IS BARREN

Nevertheless the Chancellor to Harden Hickey, That Is James I., Is Enthusiastic.

A FUTURE AMERICAN BELGIUM IMAGINED

Grounds upon Which Rest the Claims of the Monarchical Pretender to the Territory Given in Detail.

Trinidad is a Principality; Baron Harden Hickey, under the name of James I., is the sovereign. Great Britain has seized Trinidad for a cable station; Brazil has made a formal protest and sent the cruiser Newark to the island to emphasize its declaration of ownership of the territory. Baron Harden Hickey is in California. He has no cruiser, but he has a Grand Chancellor, located in West Thirty-sixth Street, New-York City.

This fact will be made evident by the following state document of the Trinidad Chancellery, which is now in possession of the State Department in Washington:

Grande Chancellerie de la Principauté de Trinidad,

217 West Thirty-sixth Street,

New-York City, U. S. A.

No. 4,627. New-York, July 30, 1895.

Excellency:

I have the honor to recall to your memory:

First, That in the course of the month of September, 1893, Baron Harden Hickey has officially notified all the powers of his taking of possession of the uninhabited Island of Trinidad; and,

Second, that in the course of January, 1894, he has renewed to all these powers the official notification of the said taking of possession, and has informed them at the same time that from that date the land would be known as "Principality of Trinidad"; that he took the title of "Prince of Trinidad," and would reign under the name of James I.

In consequence of these official notifications, several powers have recognized the new Principality and its Prince, and at all events none has thought it necessary at that epoch to raise objections or formulate opposition.

The press of the entire world has, on the other hand, often acquainted readers with these facts, thus giving to them all possible publicity. In consequence of the accomplishment of these various formalities, and as the law of nations prescribes that "derelict" territories belong to whoever will take possession of them, and as the Island of Trinidad, which has been abandoned for years, certainly belongs to the aforesaid category, his Serene Highness Prince James I. was authorized to regard his rights on the said island as perfectly valid and indisputable.

Nevertheless, your Excellency knows that recently, in spite of all the legitimate rights of my august sovereign, an English warship has disembarked at Trinidad a detachment of armed troops and taken possession of the island in the name of England.

Following this assumption of territory, the Brazilian Government, invoking a right of ancient, Portuguese occupation, (long ago outlawed,) has notified the English Government to surrender the island to Brazil.

I beg of your Excellency to ask of the Government of the United States of North America to recognize the Principality of Trinidad as an independent State, and to come to an understanding with the other American powers in order to guarantee its neutrality.

Thus, the Government of the United States of North America will once more accord its powerful assistance to the cause of right and of justice, misunderstood by England and Brazil, put an end to a situation which threatens to disturb the peace, re-establish concord between two great States ready to appeal to arms, and affirm itself, moreover, as the faithful interpreter of the Monroe doctrine.

In the expectation of your reply, please accept, Excellency, the expression of my elevated consideration.

The Grand Chancellor,

Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs,
COMTE DE LA BOISSIERE.

To his Excellency Mr. the Secretary of State of the Republic of the United States of North America, Washington, D. C.

Trinidad's Chancellery is not in a palace; it is in one of the rooms of a dwelling house built on the block system. Trinidad, itself, is not luxurious. M. le Comte de la Boissière is luxuriously dressed. In white wool, and in white silk striped with pale blue, he bowed affably to the reporter for The New-York Times.

"Do you like my appeal to Washington?" he asked. "I have sent it to all the Ministers Plenipotentiary, Ambassadors, Envoys, and diplomatic agents. Oh, everybody knows about the Principality now. Everybody knew before, for all the newspapers had made its fame resound. They were not all friendly newspapers; some of them treated us in a deplorably frivolous manner, but all served to make ignorance of our claim inexcusable. It would be childish for Brazil or for England to plead ignorance of our authority now. Our claim has been admitted by some powers, since they have sent answers to our notifications."

"Of course," said the reporter. "Then there are your subjects to be considered. Nobody believes that they will indifferently let themselves become Britons or Brazilians."

"Our subjects!" exclaimed M. de la Boissière. "Well, we need not talk about them. The question of population has no bearing in such affairs. There would have been a stock of subjects at Trinidad now, if the English had not seized the land."

"Was the land so seductive?" asked the reporter.

"The Brazilians did not care for it," said M. de la Boissière, "but they are not well informed about the coast of Brazil. There are other merits in Trinidad than those which we have published. At all events, we are the only power having any right in Trinidad. Is not my neutrality idea good? It satisfies the Brazilians, who have no reason to fear an invasion from us, and have a thousand reasons to fear the proximity of Great Britain. It is not the loss of the island, but its English occupation, that the Brazilians resent."

M. de la Boissière spoke with enthusiasm of the future of the Principality of Trinidad, defended by the United States and by Brazil, "an American Belgium," recognized by all the powers in the world, filled with monuments of modern art, industrious, as rich as Golconda, progressive, brilliant, and charmingly aristocratic.

COULD NOT READ HIS WRITING.

The Chancellor Should Learn to Write His Name Plain.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—The State Department to-day received a formal protest against the alleged seizure of the island of Trinidad by Great Britain, on behalf of "James I.," and signed by somebody, whose name could not be deciphered, as "Chancellor."

The protest was issued from New-York, and it is assumed that James I. is Baron Harden-Hickey, who some years ago seized the island for himself and planned a monarchical form of government in all its details for the territory. He did not even omit a postal department which has issued a series of stamps that is the delight of collectors.

Mr. Adee, Second Assistant Secretary, and in charge of the department, said to-day that Minister Thompson might be holding daily conferences with the Brazilian Minister of Foreign Affairs regarding the island of Trinidad. He could not, at this distance, attempt to judge of the correctness of the report, but if that were the case, Mr. Thompson was doing it without instructions from the State Department.

So far as he had been advised, Minister Thompson has informed the department from Petropolis, near Rio, that the Brazilian populace was greatly agitated by the seizure.

LONDON, July 31.—United States Ambassador Bayard informed a United Press representative to-day that he knew of the alleged seizure of the little island of Trinidad by Great Britain only through the newspaper reports.

He had no official knowledge of the incident whatever. He understood that some cable company had found the island useful for the establishment of a station in the South Atlantic.

He thought it probable that it was just as well that the island had been found to be of some use and benefit, inasmuch as it was a barren spot which nobody has hitherto seemed to want.

CONSPIRATORS AGAINST ALFARO

Bishop Schumacher Throws Medals and Images of Saints to the Crowd at Quito, Exhorting Them to War.

Special Cable Dispatch to The New-York Times.

PANAMA, via Galveston, July 31.—Carlos Caamano, Saenz, Dr. Borja, and Baquerizo, the four principal persons implicated in the recent unsuccessful conspiracy against the Supreme Chief of Ecuador, Eloy Alfaro, have arrived at Aconcagua with their families.

Gen. Fiallos, commanding the army of the Patriots at Alaust, has captured the express from Quito, with the mail, showing a well-combined plan to destroy Alfaro's influence.

The Progresitas, Conservatives, and Veintemillites were to unite in pretending to have captured Guayaquil after Gen. Alfaro's departure. The soul of the conspiracy was Marieta, who, since her arrival in Ecuador, has been working in favor of her uncle, Veintemilla. The latter indirectly proposed to Alfaro to come to Guayaquil and support him. He promised in return, and gave him a guarantee to appoint him Captain General during the war, and, when peace was restored, Minister to Europe.

Alfaro indignantly refused. He informed Veintemilla's messenger that he possessed proofs of Marieta's infamous intriguing. Although it was repugnant to him to punish a woman, he was forced to expel her from Peru by the steamer which left that day.

The mob threatened to lynch the conspirators, but it was hypnotized by Alfaro's demeanor.

A Council of Ministers, under the Presidency of Carbo, Minister of the Interior, has charge of the Government at Guayaquil during Alfaro's absence.

Bishop Schumacher was received with wild enthusiasm by the fanatical population of Quito after his unsuccessful attempt against Alfaro's Government. The mob carried him in a procession. He threw religious medals and pictures of saints to the crowd, exhorting them to fight to the end.

It is reported that Gen. Sarasti intends to retreat to Quito.

Gen. Alfaro must act rapidly and with great energy to save the country from the terrible anarchy which his failure might cause.

MR. BROOKFIELD GIVES AND TAKES

A $2,500 Place for Charles Barney—W. M. Dean's Resignation Demanded.

Charles Barney, now an Inspector in the Department of Public Works, has been selected by Commissioner Brookfield for General Inspector of Street Opening, to succeed Nicholas R. O'Connor. The salary has been reduced from $3,000 to $2,500 a year. The place is within the civil service rules, but a competitive examination is not required.

A man named Martin, whose first name was not known at the Commissioner's office, is to be Mr. Barney's assistant. Mr. Brady, the present assistant, refuses to resign.

Commissioner Brookfield has also asked for the resignation of William M. Dean, Superintendent of the Bureau of Street Improvements, the resignation to take effect to-day. Mr. Dean refused to resign. Mr. Brookfield gives as his reason for asking him to resign that he proposes to abolish the bureau.

The "Practical Joke" a Murder.

MASCOUTAH, Ill., July 31.—News has reached here of an outrage committed in the name of a practical joke, near Venedy Station, a dozen miles east of here. Blazer Ell, a well-known character of the community, aged sixty-two years, had been on a three weeks' spree. His associates packed his trousers' pockets with shavings and live coals of fire, intending, it is supposed, to tantalize the old man with the smoke cause thereby. The coals set the shavings ablaze and in a few minutes' time the would-be jokers found their victim burning to death. The fire was extinguished, but the old man died a few hours later.

Two Brothers Lose Three Fingers.

WHITESTONE, L. I., July 31.—Arthur Lent, fifteen years old, while working on a press in the Norton can factory here this morning, lost two fingers of his right hand.

His brother Joseph, seventeen years old, an hour later, had the first finger of his left hand chopped off on a press which he was running in the same room. The boy's father, Joseph Lent, a builder, says he will sue.

R. B. Miller's Aspirations.

Robert B. Miller, an active and influential member of the Produce Exchange, and a man well known in Republican political circles, is a candidate for the Republican nomination for Assembly in the old Eleventh District (now the Twenty-fifth). He has the support of a very large and earnest following in the district.

New Secretary for the Sheriff.

Henry Oviatt, who has been private secretary to Sheriff Tamsen, has resigned to engage in private business. He will be succeeded by Mr. Amend, who has been associated in law practice with Charles MacLean, the Sheriff's legal adviser.

J. E. HURST FOR GOVERNOR

Maryland Democrats Nominate the Millionaire Merchant.

GORMAN MAKES MANY CONCESSIONS

A Sound-Money Platform that Praises the Administration of Grover Cleveland — Some Discontent Manifested.

Governor—JOHN E. HURST of Baltimore.
Attorney General—CHARLES C. CROTHERS of Cecil County.
Controller—MARION DE KALB SMITH of Kent County.

BALTIMORE, July 31.—The will of Arthur P. Gorman is represented in these nominations, made to-day by the Maryland Democratic State Convention. Gorman did not show himself in the convention hall, but manipulated the wires from an adjacent apartment. It was feared at one time that the opposition to his slate would result in a serious outbreak, but outside of some sarcastic comments from the galleries, which contained hundreds of anti-Gorman Democrats, this opposition at no time assumed formidable proportions.

In making up his ticket, Mr. Gorman needlessly exposed himself to danger. He decided last night that Hurst should be named for Governor, Gen. Henry Kyd Douglass for Attorney General, and Marion De Kalb Smith for Controller.

He sent for Gen. Dougless and asked him if he would accept the nomination for Attorney General. The General replied in the affirmative, and went to bed secure in the belief that the nomination was as good as his. He was disgusted this morning to learn that Mr. Gorman had "reconsidered" the matter, and would give the place to Crothers.

Maddest Man in Maryland.

Gen. Douglass, who, by the way, was Stonewall Jackson's chief of staff, is the maddest man in Maryland to-night, and his many friends are in full sympathy with him. They say that Gorman went out of his way to put an affront on Douglass.

The reason for Gorman's change of intention with regard to Douglass is ascribed to his eleventh-hour determination to make some concessions.

It is difficult to see, however, how he can make his selections square with the geographical considerations which ordinarily enter into a campaign in Maryland. All the nominees are from Eastern Maryland. Western Maryland has been ignored, and yet Mr. Gorman's lieutenants have been shouting for harmony. The presiding officer of the convention made harmony the keynote of his speech, and machine resolutions appealed for harmony.

A noticeable feature of the proceedings of the convention was the enthusiasm manifested when the name of President Cleveland was mentioned. The references to the Cleveland Democrats made by several anti-Gorman delegates drew loud cheers from the galleries, and when the paragraph in the resolutions was read referring to the Administration of Mr. Cleveland, the convention became very enthusiastic.

Had Mr. Gorman followed his personal inclination, there is little doubt that no mention of the Administration would have been made. In the resolutions, he found it politic to praise the President's course, and the 2,000 Democrats present showed their satisfaction with the compliment bestowed.

This particular convention will go down into Maryland political history as a very uninteresting affair. Up to the moment it was called to order, the delegates and their friends were discussing the situation with apparent ignorance of the programme. In a general way, it was understood that Hurst had been slated for the nomination for Governor. But the friends of Fisher and Hayes insisted that their candidates were still available. The plan of Gorman had been made known, between midnight and daylight to a few of his henchmen, who were instructed to arrange to have it put through without a hitch. They succeeded remarkably well considering the temper of the Democrats who occupied the dress circle and galleries.

Looked and Felt Like Puppets.

When H. W. Talbott, Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, called the convention to order, a little after 12 o'clock, the 117 delegates were seated in the centre of the hall, with a circle of empty seats behind them. They looked more like jurymen than political representatives. There was no trace of enthusiasm in their demeanor. All but the supporters of anti-Gorman candidates looked as if they appreciated the fact that they were mere puppets in the hands of a scheming politician. The sarcastic allusions to their political serfdom which came from the galleries in the course of the proceedings, did not add to their peace of mind.

While the seats were being filled, a well-balanced band played patriotic airs without arousing much enthusiasm. Even "Maryland, My Maryland" did not excite the crowd. When the band struck up what appeared to be a dirge, a delegate in the front row smiled sadly. "They'll give us the Dead March in Saul before the day is over," he said. The band considerately refrained from doing this.

The speech of Chairman Talbott was remarkable chiefly for the confession it contained of the absolute inability of the convention to take independent action. If Mr. Talbott had said openly that the delegates were there to do as Arthur P. Gorman wished, he could not have better outlined the situation. He pleaded for a cessation of rivalry and uniform and enthusiastic party work in the coming campaign for the candidates of the convention. His address was punctuated with cheers and hisses from the galleries.

"This is a protest against Gormanism!" shouted a man in the rear of the hall at the close of an outbreak caused by the appeal of Bernard Carter, the temporary Chairman of the convention, for harmony. The delegates sat mute during the uproar.

The Committee on Resolutions, announced from a list which had been prepared beforehand, was read, and its members filed out of the hall. The did not far to go to receive the typewritten platform provided by the accommodating Mr. Gorman, but they remained away long enough to create the impression in unsophisticated minds that they were framing the resolutions. During their absence the Committee on Credentials made a pretense of being active. There were no contests, so that no interest attached to its report.

The Platform.

The Committee on Resolutions returned finally, and presented the platform. Here it is:

Upon the declaration of principles set forth in the National Democratic Platform of 1892, and under the inspiring leadership of our great candidate, Grover Cleveland, [great cheering,] the Democracy of the Union obtained control of the executive and legislative departments of the Government in the memorable contest of that year, and in full view of the important events which have since occurred, the representatives of the Democracy of Maryland in State Convention assembled proclaim their firm adherence to the principles declared in that platform and their unabated confidence in the wisdom, patriotism, and fidelity of President Cleveland. [Enthusiastic applause.]

We heartily commend his administration for the vigor and success with which it has met and overcome the many and great difficulties which the Administration of President Harrison and the Republican Party left it to deal with, and especially for the courage, sagacity, and ability which it has displayed in its determined and resolute efforts to rescue the country from the deplorable evils of a fluctuating, unstable, and debased currency, and to crush the pernicious financial heresy of the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1.

Our platform denounced the McKinley tariff law as the culminating atrocity of class legislation. It has been repealed and in its stead we have a law which, while not containing all that the advanced advocates of tariff reform hoped would be secure, gives us, nevertheless, the best tariff which the country has had for thirty-five years, and enables us to exult in the accomplished fact that under its practical operation we have come to the full enjoyment of the blessings of restored confidence and renewed prosperity in all branches of industry, while, at the same time, the National Treasury will be supplied with revenues sufficient to meet all the obligations of the Government and maintain unimpaired its high credit at home and abroad.

The able and efficient management of our State affairs under the administration of Gov. Frank Brown, is worthy of all praise and we cordially commend the prudence, vigilance, and integrity which he and those associated with him have displayed in the discharge of all their public functions.

Regarding uniform and equal taxation as a matter of controlling and paramount obligation, we call special atention to the necessity of reassessment and pledging the party, through its delegates in convention assembled, to an unqualified fulfillment of this pledge, we further recommend and appeal to the Democratic voters of the State to exact of their representatives of the Democratic ticket a solemn promise to carry out the wishes of the people for a fair and equitable assessment of the entire property of the State.

No fault is found by the sound-money Democrats with the utterance concerning silver. Maryland has no use for the free-silver craze.

The nominating speeches were prosy in the extreme. W. B. Grason of Baltimore presented the name of Judge William A. Fisher; Bernard Carter nominated John E. Hurst; William T. Biedler named Thomas G. Hayes, and Charles W. Prettyman spoke for Spencer C. Jones, and then the balloting began.

It was apparent before the list of counties had been called that Hurst would be nominated on the first call. He received 79 votes, twenty more than was required to elect. Seven more were cast for him before the result was announced, making his total 86.

Fisher secured only 3 votes, Jones 5, and Hayes 2. It will be seen by these figures that Mr. Gorman had the convention at his disposal from the moment it assembled.

The announcement of the nomination of Hurst was the signal for an outburst on the part of his friends in the galleries. Many departed at this stage of the proceedings, leaving the delegates to carry out the remainder of the machine programme without hindrance.

Water on Both Shoulders.

One of the remarkable features of the convention was found in the repeated declarations of Mr. Hurst's sponsors that they and he favored reassessment. As a matter of fact, Mr. Hurst, who is a millionaire dry goods merchant of this city, devoted his energies to the defeat of the Reassessment bill, which State Senator Hayes, whom he defeated to-day by the grace of Gorman, had managed to get through both branches of the Legislature. It is asserted that he spent thousands of dollars in fighting this measure.

To what extent the opposition of the anti-Gorman Democrats will be carried is a question which cannot be answered just now. The Baltimore Sun, the organ of the anti-Gorman Democracy, intimated plainly this morning that no help would be given a Gorman ticket by those for whom it speaks.

Position of the Independents.

"If a State ticket should be nominated to suit Senator Gorman," The Sun says editorially, "the word will be, 'To your homes, Democrats!' and the true Democracy of the State will depart to their homes, and when the day of election arrives they will stay there, as they did last November, by thousands, instead of by hundreds. 'Now see thee to thine own house, Senator,' will be their parting admonition to Mr. Gorman, and it will then be seen whether leaders can win without followers, or a party triumph without votes."

There is a general sentiment prevailing that Mr. Gorman has the fight of his life on his hands. Gorman himself is silent concerning the outlook.

DEATH OF EDMUND SMITH

The ex-Treasurer of the Pennsylvania Road Had Been Unconscious a Week.

Edmund Smith, a prominent business man of Philadelphia, and at one time Treasurer of the Pennsylvania Railroad, died in the Hudson Street Hospital shortly after 7 o'clock yesterday morning from the result of a stroke of apoplexy.

He was stricken about a week ago on the Rector Street station platform of the Sixth Avenue elevated railroad, and had since been in the hospital.

Mr. Smith had lingered in a semi-conscious condition from the time he was admitted to the hospital till last night, when he began to sink rapidly, became totally unconscious, and remained so until his death.

Mr. Smith had an office in the Bullitt Building, in Philadelphia. He was connected with the Union Trust Company in this city. He was sixty-seven years old and lived at 1439 Walnut Street, Philadelphia. His brother, W. A. Smith, resides at 412 Madison Avenue, this city.

Henry W. Matthews Nearly Drowned.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 31.—Henry W. Matthews of Hamilton & Matthews, wholesale hardware, this city, had a narrow escape from death at Conesus Lake last night. Mr. Matthews attempted to step from the steamer Oaks to his cottage pier during a heavy gust of wind, which veered the steamer away and precipitated him into the lake. His daughter saw the accident from the cottage, and threw her father a life float, but he failed to grasp it. After he sank three times Capt. Walkley of the life-saving corps caught him and he was landed and resuscitated.

Opening of the Sault Ste. Marie Canal.

MONTREAL, Quebec, July 31.—Prospects are bright for the opening of the Canadian Sault Ste. Marie Canal before the end of next month. C. Schrieber, Chief Engineer of Canals, says that the only work to be done is the removal of boulders from the channel at the lake entrance to the waterway. The canal and its approaches are quite ready for navigation, but the policy of the Marine Department is to defer the opening until an absolutely clear waterway is assured, so that no casualty to vessels may occur.

World's Record of Steel Production.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 31.—The tonnage men in the converting department of the Carnegie-Edgar Thomson Steel Works at Braddock made an unprecedented run between the hours of 6 o'clock last evening and 6 o'clock this morning. The run surpasses the former world's record, also held by the Edgar Thomson Steel Works. Last night's production, with two fifteen-ton converters, 73 heats, was 1,110 tons and 900 pounds. The night previous the product of 69 heats was 1,040 tons.

The $1,000 Bills Were Stolen.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—The pieces of the two one-thousand-dollar notes found in the rubbish of an office building in this city by the wife of the janitor have been discovered to be worthless. They were halves of bills canceled and sent to the macerator many years ago, and then stolen from the Treasury. That explains why no effort was made to pass them.

Bridgewater Flour Mills Sold.

FREDERICKSBURG, Va., July 31.—New-York capitalists have purchased the famous Bridgewater Flour Mills here, and will run them to their full capacity.

KILLED BY A CLOUDBURST

Three Lives Lost in the Town of Adelaide, Col.

MANY PEOPLE ARE LEFT HOMELESS

The Towns of Cuba and Chihuahua, N. M., Almost Wiped Out—Several Bodies Recovered from the Ruins.

DENVER, Col., July 31.—Adelaide, flourishing mining town on the line of the Florence and Cripple Creek Railroad, about seventy-five miles from Cripple Creek, was yesterday struck by a series of cloudbursts that flooded the entire district, and demolished over fifty houses.

A terrible rainstorm, accompanied by unusual electrical disturbances, began frightening the residents about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, followed several hours later by a downpour of water, unprecedented in the section. So far as known, three persons have been drowned and swept away by the rush of water, and many narrowly escaped drowning to be rendered homeless. Those known to be drowned are:

COLWELL, FRANK.
DOLAN, RICHARD.
GOVE, R. M.

Those injured and likely to die are:

CARR, Mrs., proprietress of a hotel.
TRACEY, LEA, a waiter.
WATSON, JOHN, a cook.

The first rush of water occurred about 7 o'clock, and came down Eight Mile Creek in the shape of an immense wave. This resulted from a cloudburst at the head of the creek, fifteen miles north of the town.

The Adelaide Hotel was carried away before the vast volume of water, guests scrambling amid their effects in a mad rush to save themselves. Carried along in the waters were timbers from cabins along the creek, which tended to make the work of rescue more dangerous.

A man named Hall saved himself by clinging to his floating hencoop.

Two unknown men are reported missing.

The cloudburst was followed by a second one, and a third, which razed many buildings to the ground, including stores and residences. The damage to the town will exceed $100,000, and in the path of the storm it will be days before an estimate of the damage can be made.

Railroad and telegraph communication has been cut off, and the tracks are washed away for a distance of four miles on either side of the town.

LOSS OF LIFE IN NEW-MEXICO.

The Towns of Cuba and Chihuahua Destroyed.

SOCORRO, N. M., July 31.—Chihuahua and Cuba, small suburbs, were flooded this afternoon, and several lives were lost.

The flood was caused by a cloudburst near Snake Ranch, eight miles up the Arroya River.

A wave twenty feet high came down the river, washing down houses and rushing through others.

The Arroya also broke at Spring Street, and in the north part of the town aided the torrents. Women and children were struggling in the water.

Several bodies have been recovered. Several more are missing.

Forty houses were destroyed, a hundred more will fall, and others are badly damaged.

Water is three feet deep, and all the principal streets are strewn with furniture and large bowlders.

Little damage was done to the stores, except to cellars and foundations. Crops and gardens were washed away to the river and from Polvadera to Demitar the lowlands are flooded four feet deep.

About a mile of track is damaged on the main line of the Santa Fé Road and eight miles on the Magdelena branch, with the roadbed and several bridges washed away.

The water main of the Socorro Water Company was badly damaged, and no drinking water is to be had. Hundreds of people are in distress. Relief measures have been started.

Damage to the town is estimated at $700,000.

ITS ADDRESS NOT YET READY

The Republican Club's Campaign Committee Holds a Long Session.

The Campaign Committee of the Republican Club, headed by A. H. Steele, had a long session last night at the clubhouse, 450 Fifth Avenue.

The committee has been wrestling several weeks over the preparation of an address to the voters of the State on the subject of enlarging the State Committee. It was expected this would be completed last night. It was not, for some reason which the members did not explain.

One proposition which has been considered is to make all county Chairmen ex-officio members of the State organization. Another is that the committee be increased to number one from each county.

Tried to Murder His Wife.

FLUSHING, L. I., July 31.—George Black attempted to-day to murder his wife at the home of John W. Weed, a prominent New-York lawyer and leader of the Democratic Party in this district. Black deserted his wife a week ago, and since then has been drinking heavily. Mrs. Black was destitute, and went to the residence of Mr. Weed, where her sister, Mrs. Christopher Nelson, was in charge during the absence of the family.

Black went to the house to-night, and after gaining admission asked his wife to return and live with him. She refused to do so. He tried to shoot her. In the struggle she took the revolver away from him and escaped. Black has not been found.

Confessed to Stealing Silverware.

Frank Lawton, twenty-four years old, of 92 Thompson Street, was arrested yesterday on a charge of robbing the silversmith firm of P. M. Wallace & Sons of 226 Fifth Avenue.

The prisoner was employed by the firm as a salesman. Several days ago detectives noticed him leave a west side pawnshop, and when they found that he had pawned some silver spoons they notified his employers.

Lawton confessed yesterday that since June 11 he had stolen goods worth $1,000. Pawn tickets representing all the stolen property were found at his home and the goods recovered.

Algernon Wilhelm Djalinski Dead.

CHICAGO, July 31.—Algernon Wilhelm Djalinski, who was a Count of Poland, but who was known here as August W. Kenkel, the name of a relative, died to-day from the gunshot wound which he inflicted with suicidal intent last Sunday at his home, 3,413 State Street. He was seventy-two years old. He fought in the war against Russia as a Polish spy. After the conquest of Poland a reward of $25,000 was offered by Russia for his head, but he escaped to America.

Bjoorn Edwards Fatally Hurt.

CHICAGO, July 31.—Bjoorn Edwards, publisher of The American Contractor, was injured fatally this morning by falling eight stories from a building which he owned, and which was being erected on Diversey Avenue.

Rough Water in Buzzard's Bay.

BUZZARD'S BAY, Mass., July 31.—The water in Buzzard's Bay was a little too rough to-day on account of the severe gale of yesterday, for the President to go fishing; so he remained at Gray Gables.

Secretary Herbert in Newport.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 31.—The United States dispatch boat Dolphin arrived here this afternoon flying the flag of the Secretary of the Navy.

New Short Line—Manhattan Beach, via Brooklyn Bridge. See excursion column.—Adv.

SPAIN ACCEPTS THE MORA CLAIM

Amount of the Indemnity, Approved by the Council, Is to be Paid in Three Installments.

MADRID, July 31.—The Cabinet at its meeting to-day, formally approved the amount of the indemnity to be paid in settlement of the Mora claim.

The Republican and Carlist Senators and Deputies have protested to the Government against the payment of the Mora claim without the sanction of the Cortes.

They declare that they regard the Government's haste in settling the claim as unconstitutional and humiliating to Spain, and complain that it was unfriendly on the part of the United States the press the matter when there was a rebellion in Cuba.

The Cabinet has agreed to pay the amount of the claim in three installments. Afterward an attempt will be made to induce the United States to recognize the claims of the Spaniards arising from losses sustained by them in Florida during the American rebellion.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—While there is no information at the State Department that the Spanish Council of Ministers has "accepted" the amount demanded by the United States for the payment of the Mora claim, the information is considered to be reliable there, and is taken to mean that Spain will pay the indemnity without delay.

Some weeks ago the Spanish Ministerial Council agreed to pay the claim, and the only further step in the matter was an arrangement of the terms for handing over the money, amounting to $1,500,000, to the United States. This is understood to be the action taken by the Council yesterday.

It is said further that the money is to be paid in three installments. So far as the authority of the Council to pay the money without a direct appropriation by the Cortes is concerned, it is learned that the Council has full power in such cases, and that the Cortes will have nothing to do with the payment, excepting that the Council may ask it to confirm its action as a proof of confidence.

WISCONSIN PLANING MILLS DESTROYED

Twenty-five Million Feet of Lumber Burned—Loss, $500,000.

MARIETTA, Wis., July 31.—Fire in Menominee this evening destroyed a number of saw and planing mills and 25,000,000 feet of lumber.

The loss will reach nearly $500,000.

GOV. MORTON IS THEIR FAVORITE

Ex-Senator Hiscock Speaks for Republicans in His Part of the State.

Ex-Senator Frank Hiscock was at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night. He said he thought all Republicans in his part of the State favored Gov. Morton as a Presidential candidate.

"I have heard only two men discuss local option as a solution of the excise question," said Mr. Hiscock. "Both said they did not know whether it would be a good thing or not. That indicates to me that the people up the State are not discussing the subject much."

"What is the convention likely to do about it?" a reporter for The New-York Times asked.

"Can't tell," said Mr. Hiscock. "I should say a convention would be guided to a considerable extent by the sentiment of the Republicans of New-York City."

Chairman Hackett of the Republican State Committee, who was about the only member in the city yesterday, took his departure for the fishing grounds of St. Lawrence County. Before he went he said once more that he did not believe the proposition for the enlargement of the State Committee would succeed.

CHICAGO ELECTION OFFICERS INDICTED

Judges and Clerks Must Answer for Alleged Wrongdoings.

CHICAGO, July 31.—The Grand Jury today voted indictments against six election judges, charging fraudulent practices in the First and Second Wards at the election last November. The indictments resulted from the evidence brought out by the McGann-Belknap Congressional election contest.

The men against whom true bills were returned are A. E. Gage, Andrew Buchanan, John Reedy, F. R. Strain, Thomas Meeneley, and Timothy McLaughlin.

Indictments alleging fraud at an Aldermanic election last Spring were returned against Joseph O'Reilly and Fred Sanger, who were election judges, and against Edward Hopp and John Neybert, who were clerks.

HAS $6,000,000 IN GOLD AVAILABLE

The Syndicate May Make Another Deposit with the Treasury Soon.

Gold to the amount of $100,000 was taken from the Sub-Treasury Tuesday and yesterday, for shipment to Canada. None has been taken for export, although rates for exchange have advanced since the syndicate's deposit of $2,000,000 last Friday.

It was reported yesterday that the syndicate had $6,000,000 gold available for deposit and might at any time pass it over to the Treasury.

Signs of plenty seems to have removed almost entirely the desire to withdraw gold.

Secretary Carlisle's Lake Trip.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Secretary Carlisle has changed the plans for his trip through the Great Lakes. Accompanied by Mrs. Carlisle, he will leave Washington Friday and go direct to Chicago, where they will be joined by Mrs. W. K. Carlisle and children. The party will board the lighthouse tender Amaranth, Saturday, and make the tour of the lakes to Buffalo. The trip will take about thirty days.

Senator Stewart's Kneecap Dislocated.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Senator William M. Stewart of Navada, dislocated his knee-cap last night in alighting from a street car. His leg caught against the side of the car as he was stepping out and had he not caught the post at his hand he would have been thrown to the ground. His injury, while excruciatingly painful, is not dangerous, and the physicians say he will be out again in a few weeks.

Pilgrims Bound to Lourdes.

On the Waesland, which sailed for Antwerp yesterday, were two parties who will make a pilgrimage to Lourdes. One comprises fourteen priests from Buffalo, and the other numbers nine Sisters of Charity from Fall River. The sisters will return Aug. 31.

Sudden Death of John Quincy Adams.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., July 31.—John Quincy Adams, aged sixty, one of the best known residents of Niagara County, dropped dead here to-night, soon after dismounting from his bicycle.

Mississippi Populists Name a Ticket.

JACKSON, Miss, July 31.—Frank Burkett was nominated for Governor by the Populists to-day, and a full State ticket was put in the field.

DEFENDER WINS AGAIN

Beat Both the Vigilant and Volunteer This Time.

JUBILEE WAS UNABLE TO RACE

A Split in Vigilant's Mainsail Proved a Handicap—New-York Yachts Cruise to Newport—Mayflower Is Fast.

THE OFFICIAL TIME.

Name.	Start.	Finish.
Defender	10:20:32	3:26:42
Vigilant	11:21:55	3:40:07
Volunteer	11:22:00	3:52:15

Elapsed Time.

Defender	4:06:10
Vigilant	4:18:12
Volunteer	4:30:15

Defender beat Vigilant 12:02, and Volunteer 24:05.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 31.—The Defender to-day gave the Vigilant a twelve-minute beating, boat for boat, in the run from New-London. With the exception of four miles of a reach the yachts were dead before the wind all the day, and so the race was monotonous and uninteresting.

To make matters worse the Vigilant split her mainsail just before the starting gun was fired, and was handicapped by the mishap. The Volunteer raced, and was beaten badly. She had a little luck in the course she steered, or she would have been beaten much more.

The run to Newport was from Sarah's Ledge buoy, then south by east to Race Rock, leaving it on the port hand, then east, half north, to Point Judith, and then northeast to the finishing line off the Dumplings. The entire distance was forty miles, being four miles from the start to Race Rock, then twenty-six miles to the whistling buoy off Point Judith, and then ten miles to the finish. This made it a reach on the first leg to Race Rock, a run to Point Judith, and then they jibed and ran up to the finishing line.

The wind was east by south, a nice sailing breeze. The tide was running to the east, and the Sound was as smooth as a millpond. The big single stickers, as usual, were started last.

It was expected that the Jubilee, Gen. Paine's yacht, that joined the fleet at New-London, would race with the Vigilant and the Defender, and when she was seen in tow of the Vigilant's tender, Aeronaut, every one was very much disappointed. It was learned later that when beating down to New-London in the hard blow of yesterday, under trysail, second jib, and foresail, the turn buckle of the after shroud of the main rigging on the port side broke. There was no way of repairing the damage at New-London in time, so the yacht was towed to Newport. Gen. Paine joined the boat here. The Jubilee will be ready for the Goelet Cup races on Friday. The new turn buckles were sent from Boston, and reached here this evening.

Long before the preparatory signal was given the yachts were sailing about off Sarah's Ledge, getting in shape for the race. The Vigilant was one of the first out, and Capt. Barr had her ready to start before the flagship left the harbor. On board were E. A. Willard, George Cormack, "Eddie" Fish, and Willard Nye. The yacht had her mainsail hoisted, and it looked as though it might have been cut out of a piece of pasteboard. The club topsail was in position, and seemed to be perfect. She had her jib and staysail set, and the No. 2 jib topsail was in stops.

The Vigilant sailed among the big fleet of yachts, and many had a fine opportunity to take a picture of George Gould's handsome yacht. The Defender sailed out of the harbor with Capt. Hank Haff at the wheel. The disabled steering gear had been fixed all right. "Nat" Herreshoff had to come on from Bristol to superintend the job, and a gang of men was kept at work at the Morgan Iron Works until after 2 o'clock this morning. Mrs. Iselin was on board to-day, clad in a tan-colored cashmere. She stood on the deck of the yacht until the start, and then occupied her usual position in the gangway. Mr. Iselin was looking after things generally, and on board with him were Herbert Leeds, E. D. Morgan, Woodbury Kane, and a few others.

The Vigilant carried a big clubtopsail that appeared to be very full, and it was lucky that there was no windward work, or it would have been very flappy.

The Volunteer came out last. J. Malcolm Forbes was on board and Capt. Aubrey Crocker was at the wheel. The famous old boat looked fine and gave promise of showing up well against the two crack boats. She carried similar sails to those on the Defender and the Vigilant and sailed around until they were started. Her crew seemed to be a small one for such a big boat.

The preparatory signal was given at 11 o'clock from the flagship, and after the small sloops and the schooners had been sent off, the gun was given for the first-class sloops and cutters. This was at 11:20 o'clock.

The Vigilant's Mainsail Split.

The Vigilant was in fine position and would have been first over the line, but just then her mainsail split, and Capt. Barr kept her off to find out how much damage had been done. This let the Defender get over first. She crossed the line on the starboard tack at 11:20:32, and as she went over she broke out a No. 2 jib-topsail.

The tear in the Vigilant's mainsail was on the seam, four cloths from the leech. It began at the boom and went up through the first reef band, but stopped at the second reef band, just where the second small batten is. It was a big r

put out to starboard and broken out at 11:46, when she eased off her boom to port and started on the twenty-six-mile run to Point Judith. The Vigilant broke out her spinnaker at 11:46:30 and eased off her sheets at the same time. The Volunteer did not stand so far south as the other two and broke out her spinnaker at 11:46:50. She held on to her jibtopsail, evidently not having a balloon with her. At 11:49:30 the Defender broke out her balloon, and all three were dead before the wind with their light sails drawing well.

The Defender Takes the Lead.

The Defender at noon passed the schooner Constellation, and the Lasca was the only boat ahead of her. She was slowly, but surely, drawing away from the Vigilant, while the Vigilant was just as surely leaving the Volunteer behind. A man was sent out on the Vigilant's boom to repair the rip, and, after working a long time, he managed to patch it up fairly well. At 12:35, when off Watch Hill, the Defender had taken the lead and was fast leaving everything else in the race behind.

The wind down where the single-stickers were was much lighter than up under the shore, and the Vigilant, being far astern of the Defender, had a lighter wind than the latest Herreshoff creation. On they went. Sometimes the wind was so light that their big kites hung down like rags. Then they would fill out again, and the yachts would dart forward under the pressure of a gentle puff. At 1:45 the Vigilant took in her spinnaker, jibbed her boom over, and then put out her spinnaker to port. The wind was streaky. At places it blew well and then the yachts would have it for a minute or two. It is hard to tell whether one yacht benefited by this more than another, but the leading boat in a run in light weather usually carries the best wind along with her.

Volunteer Gets Best Breeze.

The Defender at 2:30:30 was approaching the whistling buoy off Point Judith, and took in her spinnaker. She passed the buoy a minute later and jibbed her boom over at 2:34:40. The Vigilant passed the buoy at 2:42:00. The Volunteer was timed at 2:46:50. She had sailed a course nearer in to the shore and had carried a better breeze along with her. This is shown by the fact that in the thirty miles to Point Judith the Vigilant had only beaten her 4 minutes 45 seconds, and on the next ten miles to the finish this lead was nearly trebled.

From the start to Point Judith the elapsed time of these three boats was: Defender, 3:10:58; Vigilant, 3:20:05; Volunteer, 3:24:40. So that, so far, the Defender had beaten the Vigilant 9 minutes 7 seconds, and the Volunteer 13 minutes 42 seconds. When off Point Judith the wind breezed up again and they had a good wind to the finish. The Defender put her spinnaker out to port at 2:43:45, and a little later the Volunteer jibed over and put hers to port. They held them right on to the finishing line, which the Defender crossed at 3:26:42, the Vigilant at 3:40:07, and the Volunteer at 3:52:15. The Defender ran the last ten miles in 0:55:12, the Vigilant in 0:58:07, and the Volunteer in 1:05:25, so that on this part of the course the Defender beat the Vigilant 2 minutes 55 seconds and the Volunteer 10 minutes 23 seconds.

To Have the Yachts Measured.

In the evening the Regatta Committee had a meeting on the flagship, to which E. A. Willard and C. Oliver Iselin were invited to discuss the protest made by the Vigilant in her second race with the Defender off Sandy Hook. The decision of the committee will be announced to-morrow. An effort will be made to have the big yachts measured before the Goelet Cup race on Friday. It is estimated by several yachtsmen that the Defender's racing length is somewhere about 102 feet. That of the Vigilant two years ago was 96.18 feet, and, while changes have been made in her sail area, very little change has been made in her actual measurement. Her sail area is about 11,300 square feet, while that of the Defender is about 11,500 feet or possibly more. The Vigilant's water-line length is 86.16 feet and the Defender's is a little under 90 feet. These figures would make the Defender's racing length 102 feet.

Based on these figures in to-day's run, the Defender would allow the Vigilant 3 minutes 31 seconds.

In the sixty-four-mile run yesterday the Vigilant would be allowed 5 minutes 38 seconds, so that, although the Defender was 2 minutes 45 seconds ahead, the Vigilant would have won the race, in spite of the Defender's mishap. In the Commodore's Cup race, over a twenty-one-mile course, the Defender would have to allow 1 minute 51 seconds, and, as the Defender only finished 1 minute and 49 seconds ahead, this would give the race to the Vigilant.

In her first race over a thirty-mile course, when the Defender finished 2 minutes 42 seconds ahead, the Vigilant's time allowance would be 2 minutes 38 seconds. These figures, while only based on approximated lengths, which are, if anything, in favor of the Defender, show how very close these two boats are together, and, with the exception of one race, the second, the Defender has not yet shown such wonderful superiority over the Vigilant as it was expected she would do.

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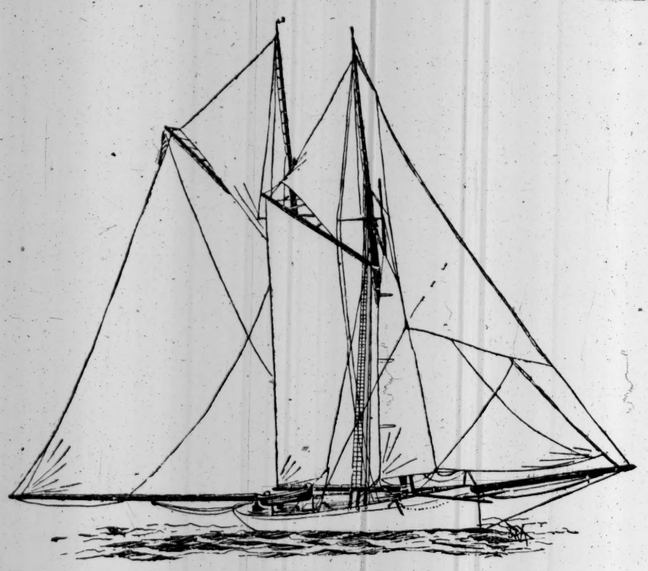


Mayflower.
Made the Best Time to Newport for Schooners.

PRETTY SAIL FOR THE FLEET.

Mayflower Proves a Flier and Was First Schooner to Finish.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 31.—The Sylvia, Commodore Brown's flagship, signaled that the fleet would proceed to Newport at 10:30 o'clock, early in the morning, and the yachts that were not going to take part in the races got under way and proceeded through Fisher's Island Sound, so as to head off the racing yachts and see something of the contests, if possible.

The racers proceeded out of the harbor, and, lining about the starting point, waited for the Regatta Committee to send them on their journey. The Sylvia anchored off Sarah's Ledge Buoy shortly before 11 o'clock, and at 11 o'clock the preparatory signal was given for sloops.

Ten minutes later the starting signal was fired and Percy Chubb's handsome cutter, Queen Mab, was the first over the line, as usual. She crossed at 11:10:59. Right behind her came the Lippitt brothers' Wasp, with Harry Haff at the wheel. Her time was 11:11:00. Then came F. M. Hoyt's pretty little Norota, at 11:11:08. August Belmont's forty-six-footer Mineola was next, at 11:11:10, with Mr. Belmont at the wheel. Then came the Hildegarde, at 11:11:18, and Uvira, at 11:12:15. They were on the starboard tack and carried medium-sized jibtopsails.

At 11:15 the signal for the schooners was given. John E. Brooks's Lasca was first across the line at 11:15:57. Then came H. M. Gillig's big Ramona, at 11:15:57; G. H. B. Hill's Ariel, at 11:15:57; B. F. Sutton's Loyal, at 11:16:13; W. H. Forbes's Merlin, at 11:16:23; Willard P. Ward's Shamrock, at 11:16:29; J. Berre King's Elsemarie, at 11:16:29; H. C. Rouse's Iroquois, at 11:17:20; W. A. Gardner's Mayflower, at 11:17:43; H. W. Lamb's Marguerite, at 11:18:05; H. H. McHarg's Neaera, at 11:18:05; the Constellation, at 11:18:07; J. Rogers Maxwell's Emerald, at 11:18:39; James Ross's Alcea, at 11:19:25; the big Brunhilde, at 11:19:35; and W. Gould Brokaw's Amorita, at 11:19:50.

Pretty Start for the Big Schooners.

It was a pretty start, all their sails were drawing well, and good time was made on the leg of the course. They all carried small main topmast staysails. The Constellation had her big balloon jib topsail. The others carried big jib topsails. The Queen Mab held her lead down to Race Rock, but was being hard pressed by some of the big schooners. Lasca passed the rock at 11:35:30. The Constellation turned at 11:37:25, the Ariel at 11:37:25, the Ramona at 11:38:15, the Emerald at 11:38:50, and the Mayflower at 11:39:50.

Their booms were eased off to port spinnakers broken out to starboard, and balloon jib topsails and big main topmasts staysails set. The Mayflower, Elsemarie, Iroquois, Wasp, and Uvira held on a northerly course, while the others kept well out in the Sound. Those inshore got the best breeze, and did remarkably well, while the others for a time had barely enough wind to fill their sails. The Wasp and Mayflower made remarkable runs, and at Point Judith were the leaders next to the big single stickers.

The times taken as the yachts passed Point Judith were:

Wasp, 2:46:50; Mayflower, 2:48:05; Merlin, 2:49:15; Lasca, 2:49:50; Queen Mab, 2:50:55; Emerald, 2:51:00; Hildegarde, 2:53:50; Constellation, 2:56:00; Mineola, 2:59:30; Ramona, 3:01:50; Elsemarie, 3:03:14; Iroquois, 3:04:17; Uvira, 3:04:28; Amorita, 3:04:40; Marguerite, 3:07:55.

Then came the Shamrock, Loyal, and Norota. The Wasp and the Mayflower kept their good work up to the finish, and were winners in their classes. The Mayflower was the first of the schooners to finish. She crossed the line at 3:53:30.

The Wasp was the first of the single-stickers, she finishing at 3:55:40.

Then came the Lasca, Merlin, Emerald, Queen Mab, Constellation, Hildegard, Ramona, Elsemarie, Ariel, Mineola, Iroquois, Amorita, Marguerite, Shamrock, Uvira, Alcaea, Loyal, Neaera, Norota, and Brunhilde. The Constellation had beaten the Ramona again, and Bayard Thayer will add another cup to his already big collection.

The Mayflower Beats the Newer Boats.

The Mayflower, the old cup defender of 1886, had beaten such cracks as the Emerald, the Lasca, the Merlin, and the Alcaea, and Mr. Maxwell had to be content with a second prize. In the third class of schooners the Iroquois had beaten the crack Ariel and the Marguerite.

The Amorita, W. G. Brokaw's new boat, had a narrow escape. She won by a small margin from the Elsemarie and the Shamrock. After the race, the Amorita flew eight winning flags, signifying eight victories this season. She has not been defeated yet. The Loyal was beaten by the Neaera on time allowance. Capt. Sutton had a Boston expert—E. Bockus—on board, but the boat was unfortunate enough to find one or two soft spots. The Queen Mab won from the Hildegard. The Wasp beat the Mineola, and Uvira beat the Norota after a hard race by nine seconds.

The schooner Mayflower made the fastest time over the course, and the Wasp was the fastest of the single-stickers.

To-morrow the yachts will remain at anchor and the crack racers will prepare for the Goelet Cup races, which will be sailed on Friday.

The Regatta Committee is to-night considering the advisability of changing the courses for these races. The two courses in the club book are either to Block Island or to Vineyard Sound Lightship. It is probable that the course will be an equilateral triangle of ten miles a leg. This will insure there being one leg to windward and the yachts being thoroughly tested if there is any wind.

The schooners Loyal and Neaera will sail in cruising trim for the cup, about which there was a misunderstanding in the June regatta. The Loyal then, through a mistake of the Regatta Committee, was put in the wrong class. Mr. Sutton protested, and has agreed to race the Neaera to settle the trouble.

Following is the table:
The table:

SCHOONERS—CLASS I., OVER 95 FEET.

Yachts.	Start.	Finish.	Elapsed. Time.	Corrected Time.
Constellation	11	18:07	4:05:51	4:47:44	4:47:44
Ramona	11	15:57	4:10:31	4:54:34	4:53:48
Brunhilde	11	19:35	4:56:56	5:37:21	.....

SCHOONERS—CLASS II., 85 TO 95 FEET.

Alcaea	11	19:25	4:21:59	5:02:34	5:02:34
Merlin	11	16:23	3:57:14	4:40:51	4:40:16
Lasca	11	15:57	3:56:10	4:40:03	4:39:24
Mayflower	11	17:43	3:53:30	4:35:47	4:32:40
Emerald	11	18:39	3:58:22	4:39:43	4:36:32

SCHOONERS—CLASS III., 75 TO 85 FEET.

Ariel	11	15:57	4:11:21	4:55:24	4:55:24
Marguerite	11	18:05	4:14:10	4:56:05	4:56:05
Iroquois	11	17:20	4:11:47	4:44:27	4:43:29

SCHOONERS—CLASS IV., 65 TO 75 FEET.

Amorita	11	19:50	4:11:54	4:52:04	4:52:04
Elsemarie	11	16:20	4:11:07	4:54:38	4:54:32
Shamrock	11	16:29	4:17:48	5:01:19	4:59:43

SCHOONERS—CLASS V., 65 FEET AND UNDER.

Loyal	11	16:13	4:22:23	5:06:10	5:06:10
Neaera	11	18:05	4:24:36	5:06:31	5:00:06

SLOOPS—CLASS I., 80 TO 90 FEET.

Defender	11	20:32	3:26:42	4:06:10	.....
Vigilant	11	21:55	3:40:07	4:18:12	.....
Volunteer	11	22:00	3:52:15	4:30:15	.....

SLOOPS—CLASS II., 60 TO 70 FEET.

Hildegard	11	11:18	4:07:40	4:56:31	4:56:31
Queen Mab	11	10:59	3:59:30	4:48:31	4:46:05

SLOOPS—CLASS V., 50 TO 60 FEET.

Wasp	11	11:00	3:55:40	4:44:40	4:44:40
Mineola	11	11:16	4:11:38	5:00:22	4:59:11

SLOOPS—CLASS VI., 40 TO 50 FEET.

Uvira	11	12:15	4:19:06	5:06:51	5:06:51
Norota	11	11:08	4:29:19	5:18:11	5:07:00

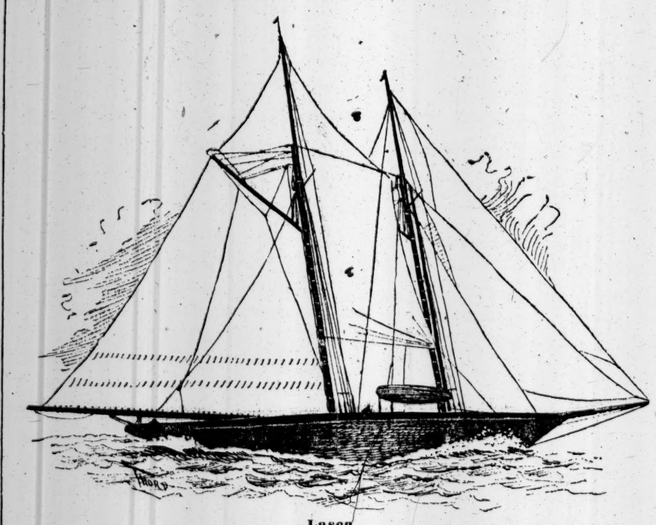
The winners are:

Schooners.—Class I.—Constellation beat Ramona 6 minutes and 4 seconds. Class II.—Mayflower beat Emerald 3 minutes 52 seconds; Lasca, 6 minutes 44 seconds; Merlin, 7 minutes 36 seconds; Alcaea, 29 minutes 52 seconds. Class III.—Iroquois beat Ariel 11 minutes 55 seconds; Marguerite 12 minutes 36 seconds. Class IV.—Amorita beat Elsmarie 12 minutes 28 seconds, Shamrock 17 minutes 39 seconds. Class V.—Neaera beat Loyal 6 minutes 4 seconds.

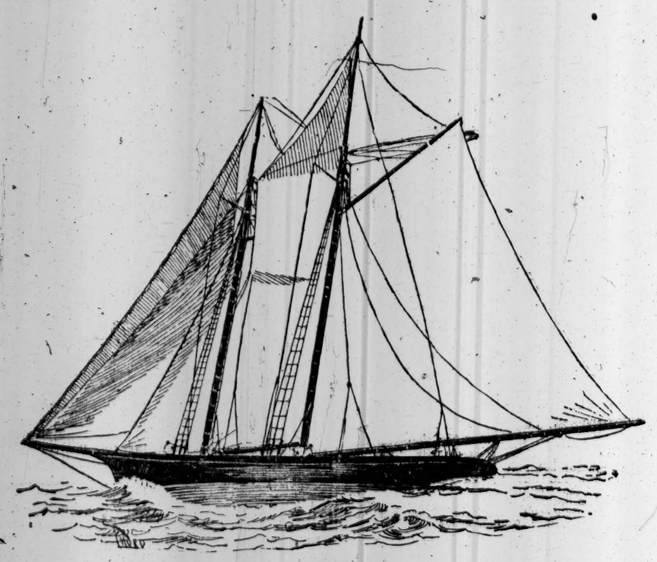
Sloops and Cutters.—Class I.—Defender beat Vigilant 12 minutes 2 seconds, and Volunteer 24 minutes 5 seconds. Class II.—Queen Mab beat Hildegard 12 minutes 26 seconds. Class V.—Wasp beat Mineola 14 minutes 31 seconds. Class VI.—Uvira beat Norota 9 seconds.

Too Much Wind for the Clara.

GREENPORT, L. I., July 31.—The cutter Clara, J. Howard Adams, broke her bowsprit and topmast off during the sail yesterday from Huntington to New-London, while with the New-York yacht fleet and was obliged to put into Gardiner's Bay, where she was anchored until the arrival of the steam yacht Kanapaha, the Rev. W. L. Moore, which towed her to Deering's Harbor.



Lasca.
Winner in Her Class in the Run to Newport.



Iroquois.
New-York Yacht.

YACHTS REPORTED.

CITY ISLAND, N. Y., July 31.—Passed East—Steam yachts Linta, Walter Luttgen; Vision, F. H. Benedict; Aquilo; Alicia, H. M. Flagler, and Golden Rod, A. C. Hoagland; sloop yachts Gwenn, Edward Winslow, and Olga, C. C. Gillespie; schooner yacht Fearless, David Hunt.

Passed West—Steam yacht Emeline, Stephen J. Roach.

At Anchor off the Country Club—Steam yacht Lorna, W. L. Stowe. Left here for New-York—Sloop yachts Moccasin, Stephen H. Mason, Jr., and Chotaw, T. L. Arnold. Left for the eastward—Schooner yacht Gitana, Percival W. Clement. At anchor in Little Neck Bay, L.I.—Steam yeacht Naeara, Charles A. Gould.

GREENPORT, L. I., July 31.—At anchor, Deering's Harbor—Steam yacht Maretta, and cutter Clara, J. H. Adams. Sailed from Deering's Harbor—Steam yachts Comanche, Sapphire, Magnolia, and Kanapaha; schooner Telfer, Mr. Barry; Woodmansee, E. B. Carpenter.

Sailed from Greenport Harbor—Schooner yacht Florida, sloop Madcap, Mr. Sheridan; Bonito, Mr. Williams, and sloop Menotta.

NEW-LONDON, Conn., July 31.—Arrived—Steamers Sapphire, Eugene Higgins; Kanapaha, the Rev. Mr. Moore; Nannah. Schooners—Signal, Mr. Macrae; Comet, W. H. Langley; sloops Agaila, Legrand Clark; Madcap, K. W. Sheridan; Outing, W. E. Hill; Marguerite, Mr. Cutter; Swallow, Herman Livingstone; Dolphin.

In Port—Schooner Gitana, sloops Carrie W. and Culprit Fay.

COTTAGE CITY, Mass., July 31.—At Vineyard Haven: Sloop yacht Adelaide, New-York; Dare, New-York; Starling Edgarton, cruising; sloop Lillian Tray is at Edgarton, and sloop Milicete, Barnstable, sailed for Newport.

Capt. McGiffin After the Fight.

The Midsummer Holiday Number (August) of

THE CENTURY MAGAZINE

Contains a great list of attractions, including an illustrated account of the recent famous sea-fight

"The Battle of the Yalu,"

Personal Recollections of CAPT. PHILO N. McGIFFIN, Commander of the Chinese Ironclad "Chen Yuen."

This article, which graphically describes the first naval battle fought with modern vessels and equipments, is followed by

"Lessons from the Yalu Fight,"

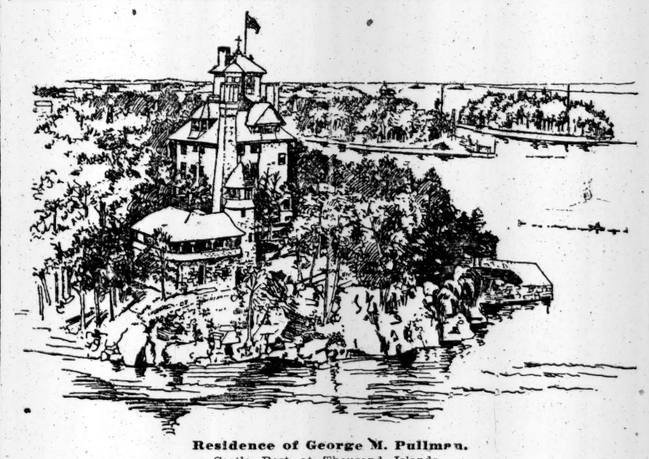
By CAPT. A. T. MAHAN, Author of "Influence of Sea Power Upon History."

Ready everywhere Thursday, Aug. 1st. Published by THE CENTURY CO.

THE REV. DR. C. H. EATON MARRIED

He Weds Miss Emily M. Stuart, the Niece of George M. Pullman, at Castle Rest.

CLAYTON, N. Y., July 31.—Castle Rest, the magnificent Summer residence of George M. Pullman, was the scene to-day at noon of the quiet, but impressive, wedding of the Rev. Dr. C. H. Eaton of the Church of the Divine Paternity, New-York City, to Miss Emily M. Stuart, Mr. Pullman's niece.



Residence of George M. Pullman.
Castle Rest at Thousand Islands.

The festivities were marred by the absence of Mr. and Mrs. Pullman. Mrs. Pullman lies dangerously ill at Long Branch, and Mr. Pullman felt it his duty to remain at her bedside. A lowering sky and occasional gusts of rain forced the guests within doors, so that the ceremony, instead of taking place on the lawn as at first intended, was held in the castle.

The interior of the house was beautifully decorated with ferns, palms, and a great variety of flowers. Precisely at 12 o'clock the wedding march announced the beginning of the ceremony. At the head of the bridal party came Miss Annie Eaton, the bridegroom's daughter, in a gown of pale blue silk, escorted by Master Minton Fluherer. Miss Bertha West, the maid of honor, a cousin of the bride, followed, attired in a dainty gown of pale yellow silk.

The bride leaned on the arm of George West, who, as the nearest relative present, gave the bride away. Miss Stuart wore a cream satin gown, trimmed with real lace and adorned with orange blossoms. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. J. K. Mason, D. D., of Buffalo, assisted by the Rev. Royal H. Pullman of Baltimore.

The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Eaton,
Pastor of the Divine Paternity.

Miss Emily Stuart,
Niece of George M. Pullman.

After the ceremony, Mr. and Mrs. Eaton held a reception. Instead of serving the wedding breakfast on the lawn in front of the castle, as at first proposed, on account of the inclement weather, it was served in the dining hall.

Mr. and Mrs. Eaton, accompanied by a number of friends, left the island at 2 o'clock on the yacht Valeta, and proceeded to Brockville, Ontario, where a private car awaited them.

Those present were Dr. and Mrs. Fluherer, Miss Fluherer, Master Minton Fluherer, Mrs. G. W. West, New-York; Miss Pullman, Chicago; Miss Oglesby, Springfield, Ill.; Mrs. Kellogg, Mrs. S. P. West, Mr. and Mrs. I. O. Rhines, Mr. and Mrs. Henry B. Herbert, Mr. and Mrs. N. J. Tingue, Miss Tingue, New-York; G. M. Pullman, Will Angell, W. W. Edsall, Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Howe, Troy; Russell W. Bellow, New-York.

Judge and Mrs. J. C. Spencer, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Hayden, Miss Hayden, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Eggleston, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Hudson, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Oliphant, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Jackson, Mrs. Sarah L. Jackson, H. S. Chandler, Mrs. J. G. Holland, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. McGowan, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Browning, Mr. and Mrs. N. W. Hunt, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Hill, Chicago; Miss Barton, Washington.

Kennedy 12 Cortlandt St.

NEGLIGEE SHIRTS that are stylish and about half price—

$1.50 Madras at 83c., $1.50 Percale at 83c., $2.00 Imported Madras at $1.11, $1.00 Percale at 63c.

Duck Trousers, 98c.

Madras Club Ties, 2 for 25c.

Men's Hats.

Plenty of the 85c. and 1.20 Split-Braid Sailors.

Men's Shoes.

White Canvas Yachting Shoes, with Solid Rubber Soles, 2.97.

Tan Cycling Shoes, $2.49 pair; Bicycle Shoes, (Hand Sewed,) $2.29 pair; Bicycle Shoes, (Machine Sewed,) $1.98 pair.

Plenty of the 4.00 Tan Shoes at 1.98. All our finest Tan Shoes have been 5.00 and 6.00; now 3.29 pair.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM IN KINGS

Regulations for Employment in the Park Commissioner's Department Approved by the State Commission.

ALBANY, July 31.—The State Civil Service Commission has written to the Board of Supervisors of Kings County in approval of the board's plan for providing a county Civil Service Commission, to have jurisdiction over employes on the public works of Kings County. Over $3,000,000 is to be expended on county works beyond the jurisdiction of the Brooklyn Civil Service Commission.

This is the only Board of Supervisors in the State to take such action. The plan adopted provides that the Kings County Supervisor at Large, subject to the approval of the Supervisors, shall appoint a Civil Service Commission for Kings County, to consist of three members, to examine and classify such persons as are or may be employed or may be applicants for employment upon or in the public works of Kings County. The commission is to continue in force until the completion of the public works authorized by existing statutes to be carried out under the direction of the Kings County Commissioner of Public Parks. No appointments on public works of the county shall be made except from a list prepared by the county Civil Service Commission, and all applicants for work must be citizens and must have resided within the county for the preceding two years. The Civil Service Commissioners are to serve without salary, but a Secretary is to be appointed at a salary of $1,500.

Section 4 of the law adopted by the Supervisors providing for the appointment of the commission reads as follows:

This act shall not be construed as giving to the Civil Service Commission any jurisdiction, not herein expressed, in conflict with those inherent in the officer at the head of said Department of Parks of the County of Kings to wit, Frank Squier, who is hereby continued and confirmed, with Henry L. Palmer and William A. Booth as Deputy Commissioner and property and labor clerk, respectively, of the aforesaid Department of Parks of the County of Kings, under which the aforesaid public works are to be carried on, to execute to consummation in their entirety all the provisions of law vesting in the aforesaid Commissioner of Parks control of certain public works of the county in relation to parks and highways. Nor shall this act be construed as vesting any special powers other than those expressed in the title of office in any or either of the above officers of the Department of Parks, nor of according to them any right to claim or receive any salary, or salaries, other than at which the same are hereby fixed and shall remain, respectively, to wit, as follows: Frank Squier, Commissioner, $5,000; Henry L. Palmer, Deputy Commissioner, $3,000; William A. Booth, property and labor clerk, $2,500, or to receive any other or extra compensation from the county.

The State Civil Service Commission is highly gratified by this action of the Kings County Supervisors and hopes that the precedent set will be followed elsewhere.

NEVER TOO LATE TO MEND

—the bad habits and early vices of young men and their disastrous consequences. Young men and old men, those who suffer from nervous debility and exhaustion, the wasting away of the vital strength and power from hidden drains or intemperate habits can readily find relief for body and mind by writing the World's Dispensary Medical Association, of Buffalo, N. Y. They employ a full staff of physicians and Specialists, who treat at a distance by correspondence or at the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute of Buffalo, all this class of diseases. Those who suffer from low spirits, irritable temper, a "broken-down" nervous system, and such distressing symptoms as backache, dizziness, shooting pains in head or chest and indigestion, sexual excesses or abuses, all the result of exhausting diseases or drains upon the system,—will find a permanent cure after taking the special prescriptions sent them from the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute. This association of medical men have prepared a book written in plain but chaste language, treating of the nature, symptoms and curability, by home treatment, of such diseases. The World's Dispensary Medical Association, Proprietors of the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y., will, on receipt of this notice, with 10 cents (in stamps for postage) mail, sealed in plain envelope, a copy of this useful book. It should be read by every young man, parent and guardian in the land.

The Key to the Situation

—if you suffer from Sick or Bilious Headache, Constipation, Indigestion, Bilious Attacks, or any derangement of the stomach, liver and bowels—is Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. Mildly and gently, but thoroughly and effectively, they cleanse, renovate and regulate the entire system. One little "Pellet" for a gentle laxative—three for a cathartic. They're purely vegetable and perfectly harmless: these tiny, sugar-coated granules of Dr. Pierce.

FOR ATLANTA'S BIG SHOW

Success of the Exposition More than Assured.

ALL THE SPACE HAS BEEN TAKEN

Mrs. Joseph Thompson, at the Head of the Woman's Department, Tells of the Treat in Store for Visitors.

Arrangements are rapidly being perfected for the opening of the Cotton States and International Exposition, at Atlanta, Ga., on Sept. 18. More than $2,000,000 has been spent in laying out the grounds and in the erection of buildings.

The interest taken in this exhibition from one end of the country to the other, coupled with the fact that the United States Government has set its stamp of approval upon the enterprise by appropriating $250,000 for the erection of a Government Building, presage an unqualified success. The indications are that the attendance will be enormous, and the citizens of Atlanta are determined that there shall be ample accommodation for all who visit the city. Hotels are being enlarged and new structures are being built. Some thirty or forty conventions are to be held during the period the exposition remains open.

It was said yesterday that no less than seventeen special trains have already been booked by the Wagner Palace Car Company from points in the North to Atlanta, and that before the exposition opens this number is likely to be largely increased.

Mrs. Joseph Thompson of Atlanta, the President of the Board of Managers of the Woman's Department of the exposition, accompanied by her husband, arrived in the city yesterday, and is at the Waldorf. Mrs. Thompson is not here, strictly speaking, on business connected with the exhibition, but for a brief rest. She has been indefatigable in her efforts to insure the success of the Woman's Department of the exposition ever since the feasibility of the enterprise was broached. She has had the hearty co-operation, not alone of the women of the South, but of Mrs. Levi P. Morton and Mrs. Donald McLean and other well-known women in the Northern and Western States. There is every reason to believe that the Woman's Department will be one of the most successful features of the exhibition.

Mrs. Thompson was visited at the Hotel Waldorf yesterday by a reporter for The New-York Times. In answer to questions as to how the work of the exposition was progressing, Mrs. Thompson gave an interesting narrative of the movement to hold a great Southern exhibition, from its inception down to the present time. Mrs. Thompson said:

"I think, in the first place, that the men of Atlanta are entitled to a great deal of praise for their courage in undertaking an exposition at a time when the financial condition of the country was so wretched. The movement to hold a big Southern exhibition was begun about a year and a half ago, and, despite all the difficulties they encountered, the men of Atlanta took hold of the project with vigor, and have carried it on to a point where there is no possible doubt of success. We have no doubt that the exposition is going to be an enormous success. It cannot be otherwise, and it is bound to be of incalculable benefit to the South.

"The management of the exposition has been intrusted to Charles A. Collier, who is Director General and President. Under his care and supervision the most charming grounds have been laid out for exhibition purposes, and the various buildings are practically completed. The grounds are very spacious, are about three miles from the heart of the city, and the transportation facilities will be excellent. The Southern Railway passes the grounds and the electric cars will run direct, and you know," said Mrs. Thompson, proudly, "Atlanta has the finest system of electric railroads in the country.

"The United States Government has put up a big building at a cost of $250,000, and the States of New-York, Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts, among others, have erected separate buildings. Then we have an electric building, a forestry building, a machinery building, a fine arts building, and our own State building. I am not prepared to say how large the foreign exhibits will be, but we expect that foreign countries will be well represented. The Argentine Republic will have its own building.

"The Directors have had the most encouraging reports from all over the country. The exposition has simply outgrown itself. It is both a matter of astonishment and of congratulation.

"The exhibits are already commencing to reach Atlanta, and since I am at the head of the Woman's Department I confess to some pride in the fact that the first to be received was for that department.

"The Art Department will be in charge of Horace Bradley of New-York, and we expect to have a noteworthy exhibition of paintings and sculpture. The Art Building is undoubtedly the most beautiful on the grounds, and is well adapted to the purposes for which it is intended. The exhibits are very numerous, and had the building been ten times its present size, every inch of space could have been utilized. This is equally true of all other departments, and it has been found necessary to erect annexes not alone to the Art Building, but to nearly all the others.

"The cost of the exhibition will be about $2,000,000, no inconsiderable share of which has been raised in Atlanta. The United States Government appropriated $250,000 for its building, New-York appropriated $25,000, Pennsylvania $80,000, and Massachusetts and other States have also made appropriations. I don't know the exact figures, but I should imagine at least $500,000 has been raised in Atlanta by subscription and other means. There have been fairs and bazaars innumerable for the purpose of raising money, and the men of Atlanta must be heartily tired of them.

"Every one has been only too willing to aid in every possible manner this exposition. We believe that not alone will it be a valuable means of education for the Southern people, and particularly the working classes, but that it will bring vast numbers of people to Georgia, who will see the advantages the South offers as a place in which permanently to settle. We intend it to advertise and boom the South. As a beginning, there arrived in this city to-day a delegation from the Chamber of Commerce of Atlanta. About twelve of Atlanta's most representative men form that delegation, and they are here for the purpose of inducing the Southern Railway Company to remove its headquarters from Washington to Atlanta.

"Now, as to the Woman's Department. I can tell you more about that than anything else. The Atlanta Exposition is much smaller than the Chicago World's Fair, as every one knows, so that our Woman's Department necessarily is somewhat circumscribed. Nevertheless, we believe it is going to be one of the greatest features of the exhibition.

"The work of the women of Atlanta in organizing the Woman's Department has been entirely a labor of love. There has been no appropriation for expenses, or even for traveling expenses, but what the women have done has been for the good of the cause. Why, even the Secretary of the department does not get a cent for her services, and in that connection I must say a great deal of credit is due her. She has given her time to the work untiringly for a year and a half. Outside of $10,000 appropriated by the Directors for constructing the Woman's Building, we had to raise all our funds by means of bazaars and fairs.

"The Woman's Building is very small, but as it is situated in the very centre of the grounds, it might appropriately be called the hub of the exposition."

Mrs. Thompson, who is a young Southern woman of much beauty, laughed merrily at her joke. Then she went on to tell of the trials and tribulations and the final joys of the Woman's Department.

"Not having any appropriation," she said, "we had an idea that the women of the country would not take any interest in our department, and we were correspondingly dejected. But, rather to our astonishment, the California women have come forward and taken a lot of space for a very beautiful exhibit. They were followed by the women of Colorado, notwithstanding the fact that the men of that State have overlooked the exposition altogether. The women of Massachusetts and Connecticut also swung into line, but the most encouraging circumstance of all was the assistance rendered us by Mrs. Levi P. Morton and Mrs. Donald McLean of New-York. The New-York Commission, through Mrs. McLean, has given to Mrs. Albert Cox, the Chairman on Household Economics, the sum of $3,000 to be used in an exhibition on 'how a workingman, his wife, and three children can live comfortably on $500 a year.' It was demonstrated at the World's Fair.

"We are going to install a Southern family in a cottage during the exposition, and show how they can live on this amount. The idea will be to put in a Southern family. I think it would be wiser to put in a Northern family, because the Southern people are not so thrifty. Between the working classes of the North and South, if you give the Northern man the chance, he grasps the opportunity, while the Southerner, as a rule, is too indolent. I should not care to try the experiment myself. I could imagine the possibility of a man and his wife living comfortably on $500 a year, but when you add three children, it does not seem feasible.

"The New-York room in the Woman's Department will be decorated in blue, and New-York will give the furnishings of the room to the Woman's Building permanently. The Woman's Building is the only fireproof structure on the grounds and will be permanently retained. It has been presented by the women of Atlanta, and upon the close of the exposition it will be converted into a school of design for women, or some similar enterprise.

"In the Woman's Building will be a hall for an exhibition of Colonial relics. Had not the building been fire-proof, it would not have been possible to have obtained this interesting exhibit, for the owners would never have loaned where there was danger of fire.

"Had we realized that there would be so much interest taken in our department we would have made it larger. We could have filled fifty times the space we have at our disposal, had we a sufficiently large building."

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

Do not be deceived by infringements of name, package or cigarette.

THE ONLY GENUINE SWEET CAPORAL CIGARETTES

Bear the fac simile signature of Kinney Bros on the package and on each cigarette.

TAKE NONE WITHOUT.

For THE Pic-nic or Excursion

You want refreshments. Nothing equals

The Handy Tablet

For sale by grocers and druggists. By mail 10c. State flavor wanted. THE HANDY TABLET CO., 1021 North Front St., PHILADELPHIA.

TRADE MARK

The Handy Tablet makes all kinds of refreshing drinks the moment the tablet touches water. Requires neither sugar nor spoon. Ready when wanted.

HEADQUARTERS (Wholesale and Retail) for THE CANTON CANE CHAIRS FOR COUNTRY HOUSES.

The Special and Direct Importation of JOSEPH P. McHUGH & CO., 424 St. W. at 5th Ave. at the sign of "THE POPULAR SHOP." (Trade Marks Reg'd.)

MR. AUTEN SUCCEEDS MR. BLISS

He Becomes a Member of the Republican County Committee—One Vote for J. E. Milholland.

James W. Auten was selected to succeed Cornelius N. Bliss as member of the Republican County Committee, yesterday, by the remaining members of the committee from the Twenty-fifth (old Eleventh) Assembly District. These members are Michael McCann, Alexander Campbell, Edward S. Flow, John Sabine Smith, and John C. O'Connor. The meeting was held in Mr. Smith's office, 58 William Street.

Four of the five voted for Mr. Auten. Mr. O'Connor was in favor of the selection of John E. Milholland.

The significance of Mr. Auten's selection is that it is a defeat for Job E. Hedges, Mayor Strong's private secretary. Mr. Auten and Mr. Hedges are avowed opponents.

Strong efforts, it is asserted, were made to secure Mr. Milholland's election. The position of counsel to the Board of Fire Commissioners, it is said, was offered to Mr. McCann if he would vote for Mr. Milholland, and a post was also offered to another member of the committee for a similar service.

Since Mr. Hedges has been the Mayor's private secretary Mr. Auten has been a candidate for several appointments within the gift of Mayor Strong. He received none of them, and it has been asserted by his friends that Mr. Hedges was responsible for his non-recognition.

There is a fight for control of certain political matters in the old Eleventh District. It has entered in the Blaine Republican Club. Mr. Hedges has been trying to control the club's affairs.

When Mr. Bliss withdrew from the County Committee, it was foreseen that Mr. Hedges had no easy task before him. Not thirty minutes after Mr. Bliss's resignation was made public the friends of Mr. Auten were proclaiming that he would succeed the retiring member of the County Committee, and that it would be one step in the programme of "doing" Mr. Hedges.

John Sabine Smith is Mr. Hedges's chief opponent. Mr. Auten has been one of the followers of Mr. Smith.

When Edward S. Flow applied for membership in the Blaine Republican Club, Mr. Auten was one of

BROKE ALL THE PLEDGES

How the Republicans Failed to Keep Faith with Voters.

DEMOCRATIC CLUB'S TELLING ADDRESS

People of the State Shown in What Manner the Platt Legislature Was False to the Trust Imposed in It.

The Democratic Club held an adjourned meeting last night and issued an address to the people of the State of New-York, in which their attention was directed to the manner in whic hthe Republican Party has legislated and conducted the affairs of this State since it has been in power.

John Fox, the President of the club, presided. Among those present were Postmaster Charles W. Dayton, Internal Revenue Collector John A. Sullivan, ex-Assistant Corporation Counsel Charles W. Ridgway, ex-Judge John J. Ryan, Edward F. O'Dwyer, ex-Supervisor W. J. K. Kenny, George T. Davidson, A. C. Chapin, Peter De Witt, George Coffin, E. W. Guindon, John Quincy Adams, Arthur W. Wright, William E. Wyatt, H. W. Smith, George F. Martens, James A. Briggs, Victor J. Dowling, Baron Rosencranz, Dr. W. McManus, John C. Shinn, A. O. Loring, and Charles D. Olendorf.

The club rooms were well filled with members, and those present took a lively interest in the address that was issued.

George Trimble Davidson stated briefly the object the club had in view in issuing the address, and called James A. Briggs as Secretary of the special committee appointed by the club to frame the address, to read it that all might be familiar with its text, which is as follows:

To the People:

The Republican Legislature has adjourned, and the Republican Governor has finished his examination of the bills left in his hands by that Legislature. Practically, the work of the Republican State administration is completed for the year 1895. The time has, therefore, arrived when a just appraisement of the work done by that administration can be made. The people can determine whether or not it is valuable to them; whether the pledges under which the administration came into office have been kept; and whether, upon the whole, they have profited by abandoning for the time being the Democratic Party's leadership in this State, and trusting themselves to that of the Republican Party.

The pledges made by the Republican Party are especially contained in the last plank of the platform its State Convention adopted at Saratoga on Sept. 18, 1894. It reads:

"With the election of a Republican Assembly and a Republican Governor and Lieutenant Governor, we pledge the people a free ballot and a fair count, practically ballot reform, free and fair primaries, as fully protected by law as are general elections, an improved civil service, municipal home rule, a just apportionment, reduced State expenditures, an equitable system of taxation, an acceptable excise law, adequate protection from unjust discriminations by monopolies, and a minimized tax rate."

Not one of these pledges has been kept. The ballot law, as genuine ballot reformers themselves allege, opens the door to the bribery of voters; free and fair primaries, protected by law, were not granted; the civil service was not improved; home rule rights were invaded; the apportionment of Assembly districts was a gerrymander in Republican interests; State taxation was increased from $9,155,742.88 in 1894, to $13,906,346.22 in 1895, an increase of $4,750,603.34; no step was taken in the direction of granting an "equitable system of taxation"; no excise law "whatever was passed, and no attempt was made to give "adequate protection from unjust discriminations by monopolies."

An impudent attempt has been made by the Republican State Committee to excuse the increase of State taxation on the ground that it was caused solely by the assumption by the State of the care of the indigent insane of the Counties of Kings and New-York. The following comparison of the branches of State taxation in 1894 and 1895, other than for the care of the insane, discloses the baselessness of this argument:

	1894.	1895.	Increase.
General tax	$2,309,935.13	$4,034,557.24	$1,724,622.11
Schools	3,989,887.95	4,034,557.24	44,669.29
Canals	1,469,958.72	1,545,149.58	75,190.86
Total	$7,769,781.80	$9,614,264.06	$1,844,482.26

Showing an increase of nearly two millions of dollars, exclusive of the provisions for State care of the insane.

Even if the increase for the State care of the insane, amounting to $2,906,128, at least $2,000,000 were absolutely needless, since by the failure of Mayor Strong to approve of the bill transferring the support of the indigent insane of New-York County to the care of the State that bill failed to become a law, and thus the State is put to the expense of raising money for a purpose which no longer exists. The taxpayers of the State, under Republican rule, are accordingly compelled to pay money this year and in these hard times to the State to the extent of $2,000,000 for which that State has no need.

Thomas C. Platt the Legislature.

The large increase of State taxes and nonfulfillment of other party pledges were, however, slight offenses in comparison with another and far graver one by the members of the Republican Legislature—their surrender of the legislative sovereignty of the State into the hands of a private citizen, Thomas C. Platt was the Legislature. Every week the members of the Republican majority journeyed to New-York to receive his orders for the coming week regarding proposed legislation for the Empire State. Never before has the State suffered such a shame, such a humiliation, as that of seeing its Legislature abdicate its powers and give them over to one man, a man not officially connected in any way with the State Government. It was, perhaps, not surprising that a Legislature which thus became a sham body, the mere registering instrument of an outsider's will, should go down in the history of the State as one of a notably scandalous record. A large part of the session was taken up in an investigation of a charge made in a leading Republican newspaper that three Republican Senators had attempted to extort a bribe to pass a certain bill. The Republican Assembly, upon the eve of adjournment, appointed a committee to learn if money had been raised to bribe Republican Senators, and whether the money had been paid over and the Republican Assemblyman is now under indictment, accused of accepting a bribe.

These were all the natural consequences of the abdication of its powers by the Legislature. From surrender into the hands of the people of man's will it was an easy step to sell those same rights to a corruptionist. Mr. Platt aims to control the Legislature of 1896. It rests with the people to say whether they will have a Legislature that is not a Legislature in the true sense of the word, or will have one, controlled by the Democratic Party, which will faithfully represent the people of the State, and will recover possession of the rights of self-government which, in the course of the year 1895, have been exercised by an individual.

It has been said earlier in this address that

The New-York Times

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR

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Weekly edition	1.00	.50	.30	.....	.03

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To Readers Going Out of Town.

Readers of The New-York Times going out of town can have the paper mailed to them for 90 cents per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

CASINO, Broadway-39th St—8:15—The Sphinx. Roof Garden—Vaudeville.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—11:00 A M. to 11:00 P. M.—Wax Works. Grand Concerts.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Trilby.
KOSTER & BIAL'S ROOF GARDEN, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville.
MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN, Madison Av-26th, 27th St—8:15—Vaudeville.
MANHATTAN BEACH—3:30 and 9:00—Circus Carnival. 3:30 and 7:10—Sousa's Concerts. 9:00 to 11:00—Alice's 1492. 8:15—Pain's Fireworks.
TERRACE GARDEN, 58th St-Lexington Av—Die Fledermaus.

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To Survey Sandy Hook Waters.

WILLET'S POINT, L. I., July 31.—A detail of six privates from the engineer battalion here in charge of Lieuts. M. Walker and G. P. Howell left here to-day to make a hydrographic survey around Sandy Hook. The object of the survey is to ascertain the depth of the water at different points to facilitate the planting of torpedoes there should it become necessary.

It is six years since the place was surveyed by the engineers. As the channels are shifted by the action of the water it is necessary to make the surveys at intervals in order to know the exact condition of the bottom.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES'S thermometer, which is placed on the face of the Times Building opposite the Franklin Statue, six feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1894.	Times. 1895.	Times. 1895.
3 A. M.	73	60	62
6 A. M.	72	58	61
9 A. M.	83	59	65
12 M.	87	65	71
4 P. M.	78	72	72
6 P. M.	74	72	71
9 P. M.	71	71	68
12 P. M.	71	64	65

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday 66⅞
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PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Fair.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 12, Column 2.

FOURTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, AUG. 1, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

HOPING IT WILL BLOW OVER.

Some of the Republican statesmen who were brought together in this town on Tuesday by the meeting of the State Committee appear to be annoyed by the return of prosperity. They were not ready for it, they had asserted that it could not take place under the present tariff or until their party should have obtained and used the power to revise that tariff, and now they cannot explain why their predictions have not been fulfilled. The Tribune besought them to set forth their opinions for publication. That was to be expected. But it has published these opinions, and when we consider some of them it occurs to us that our neighbor must have put them in print with some misgivings.

For example, here is Senator Lexow expressing as follows his views about increases of wages:

"This matter of reported increase of wages in various directions is a temporary thing. If it is otherwise we are all wrong, and have been in the wrong all the time."

And Mr. John Sabine Smith made the following remarks on the same subject:

"I cannot explain the increase of wages reported from various localities recently, but let us wait and see if the increase is permanent."

Mr. Smith's mind is filled with apprehension about the injurious effect of prosperity upon his party and his party's tariff issue, especially if it be prosperity of the "overflowing" kind. He is impressed by the magnitude of the crops, and he says:

"The danger, if any should arise, to be guarded against will be that of an overflowing prosperity, wherein the issue born of the last two years may be forgotten."

What issue is that? Why, Mr. Smith would say, the restoration of the McKinley tariff. Prosperity, and increases of wages which he cannot explain, threaten to kill it, he thinks. We think he can ascertain by careful inquiry that they have killed it. Is not a Republican statesman or politician in a curious and unenviable frame of mind when he asserts that "overflowing" National prosperity is something dangerous and to be "guarded against" by his party? Most people are so willing that overflowing prosperity shall surround them that they will not put a straw in its way but gladly beckon to it and hasten its approach. According to Mr. Smith, however, who speaks frankly, if not with discretion, such prosperity is dangerous to the Republicans because it will make people contented and comfortable and prevent them from listening to politicians who tell them that nothing but the reenactment of the McKinley tariff will save them from ruin.

We observe that not one of these statesmen ventures to say that the published reports of wage increases are false. They profess inability to explain the increases, or say that the movement is "only a temporary thing." Well, it was admitted several weeks ago by The Tribune that the number of employés whose wages had been increased up to that time (since the latter part of March) was not less than 500,000, and everybody knows that a great number of increases have been made since. The leading Republican paper of Chicago admits that as many as 1,000,000 employés have thus been benefited. The upward movement has not been checked. Are there any indications that the increases are only "temporary" and will soon be rescinded? If Mr. Lexow has observed any we hope he will point them out. He must know, indeed, that some of the most important increases will be in force for at least a year to come, by the terms of the agreements, unless the prices of iron products shall sag back to the abnormal and depressed level of last February.

We invite attention to the words by which he elects to stand or fall, so far as the tariff is concerned, with this wage movement. If it is not "a temporary thing," then, he admits, "we are all wrong, and have been in the wrong all the time."

You are wrong, and you have been wrong. You and other Republican politicians and the Republican journals have continually asserted that the panic was due to a Democratic victory at the polls, to the promise of tariff revision, and to the direct effect of the provisions of the new tariff. That was not true. Part of the proof that it was false is seen now in this great revival, taking place under a Democratic Administration and under the new tariff, although it is admitted that this tariff must be in force for at least two years more. You continually asserted, until the force of the revival could no longer be ignored, that no revival could take place and that wages could not be increased so long as the present tariff should be in operation. You and all of your Republican associates and journals were wrong in that. Everybody now sees and knows that you were wrong.

What is your attitude at the present time? You say the increases of wages are "only temporary." Is it not clear enough that you hope they will be "only temporary," in order that ensuing depression and hard times may serve, as you think, the purpose of your party? This return of confidence and activity, with its numberless benefits to the wageworkers and to the people generally, its vast improvement of the condition of the country, annoys you, and, like many other politicians of your party, you hope that the threatening cloud of prosperity will blow over. Happily, the number of American citizens who are with you in entertaining such a hope is very small. The vast majority prefer prosperity to depression, even at the cost of a partisan issue, and when prosperity comes they do not lift a hand or say a word to drive it away.

GORMAN MAKES CONCESSIONS.

Senator Gorman, though a rather despotic boss, and oftentimes reckless of his party's welfare and of his own reputation, is not blind or a fool. There was a strong groundswell of opposition to him this year among the Maryland Democrats, and he knew it. Like a wise politician, he did not resort to bluster or to brute force. He yielded and compromised.

Although the convention held yesterday was undoubtedly under his control, its candidate and its platform are evidence that the anti-Gorman Democrats won an important victory. They compelled the Senator to nominate for Governor a merchant of good standing who is not a politician, and the platform is not only sounder than Senator Gorman himself in its declarations respecting silver, but it unreservedly praises the Administration of Grover Cleveland.

It is probable that this partial triumph of the independent Democrats will appease the feeling of discontent that has led to threats of an open revolt. A Democrat like Mr. Hurst must be more satisfactory to the Democrats of Maryland than any Republican.

JAMES I. OF TRINIDAD.

As a true American and a faithful upholder of the Monroe doctrine, the Secretary of State has now an opportunity to make his name illustrious. He is called upon, in a remarkable appeal contained in our news columns, to assert the rights of James I., Prince of Trinidad, or perhaps more accurately of Trinidade, against the pretensions of Great Britain on the one hand and of the Brazilian Republic on the other, and to vindicate a worthy though struggling monarch.

The facts have already been rehearsed in these columns. Brazil founds her claim to the island upon a pretended right of occupation in the fifteenth century, a right long since lapsed and forfeited by non-user, as the Chancellor of his Serene Highness the Prince of Trinidad ably sets forth, and she has set up these antiquated and abandoned claims against the forcible occupation of the island by Great Britain. This latter has no color of right, and indicates that perfidious Albion has simply once more "gone pirating" according to her custom. But both these great powers, Great Britain with the present possession, which is only nine points of the law, and Brazil with the pretense of ancient right, which is only the tenth, agree to ignore the Prince of Trinidad and to treat him as if he were not, whereas, as his Chancellor lucidly shows, not the discoverer but the first actual claimant in virtue of possession is entitled to the recognition of civilized power. That is, he, or rather his principal, James I. of Trinidad, formerly the Baron Harden-Hickey. He took possession of the island in 1893, and at once officially notified his possession to all the powers. He renewed this notification in 1894, so that there is now no power, including Brazil and Great Britain, which can plead the excuse of ignorance of his rightful claims. His method of procedure was that pursued by practical and business-like powers. He found an unoccupied territory and he appropriated it, just as the French are doing in Madagascar and as Addicks undertook to do with Delaware, which was proved, however, to be more obstinately held by the natives than Addicks had expected. Whether he wanted a title to the island because he wanted a title for himself or whether he meant to derive a revenue from philatelists by selling them postage stamps to complete their collections is really nobody's business. All that the powers are concerned with is the regularity of his claim, and this seems to be perfect. His Chancellor points out, not from Trinidad, indeed, but from West Thirty-sixth Street, that "derelict" territories by the law of nations belong to whoever chooses to appropriate them; that the Island of Trinidad, abandoned for years, certainly falls within this category. He therefore appeals to the United States as a friendly power to lend once more its powerful aid to the cause of right and justice contemned by England and by Brazil, by recognizing Trinidad as an independent State, to re-establish international peace thereby, and moreover to show itself, in acting thus, "the faithful interpreter of the celebrated doctrine of Monroe."

Shall the appeal fall upon deaf ears? Harden-Hickey is absolutely grounded in the law of nations. As his Chancellor would put it, "he knows himself there." Grotius, Vattel, and Puffendorf agree that the dictum "Losers seekers, finders keepers" is one of the fundamental maxims of international law, and Mr. Olney's predecessor, Lewis Cass, wrote that the United States "will not consent to the subjugation of any of the independent States of this continent to European power." Harden-Hickey is clearly an independent State. It is true that he is a monarchy, but as he has no subjects that detail does not concern us. Is Olney a patriot or a miserable truckler? Now is his chance to show.

POLICE PROMOTIONS.

The rule adopted by the Police Commissioners yesterday for the regulation of promotions is a very sensible application of practical business principles to the police force. When a private employer has to fill a vacancy of any importance he picks out among the men in his employ the one who has done his work best and shown the most aptitude for the kind of work he would have to do in his new place, and then gives him a trial. He only brings in a man from the outside when he cannot find one already in who is satisfactory. In a body of men so numerous as the police this principle has to be applied through some definite system, and as the police are public employés it is a matter of justice that this system should exclude favoritism and secure for each grade the best men. That is precisely what the new rule provides for.

A list and record are to be kept of men in each grade who show aptness for the grade above. In this list necessarily come the names of those who have done special service at the risk of their lives, but with these also come the names of those who have excelled in the performance of regular duty, with no occasion or opportunity for particular heroism. From this list names are selected for promotion, but those selected are first to serve in the higher grades provisionally, one month in case of Roundsmen and six months in higher grades. They are also put through a non-competitive examination by the Police Civil Service Board to test their general mental qualifications.

It is easy to see how a system of this kind carefully and honestly administered will tend strongly to improve the force. It not only secures the best material for each grade in succession, but it stimulates the men to do their best in the lower grades. As the selection is finally made only after an actual trial of reasonable duration, it is entirely practicable to test the qualities which are not brought out in the lower grades and cannot be disclosed by examination. If such a system be compared with that which has actually prevailed in the past the difference is striking, for while efficiency and merit were not always ignored—the force would have gone to pieces in that case—they were frequently of less weight than personal or political favor. What was a thousand times worse, the greatest merit was understood to be of no use unless a money condition was met. And there were not wanting instances in which favor was reported to be secured from fear of what the aspirant might disclose if he were not satisfied. The difference between the new way and the old way is the difference between public office as a public trust and as a "private snap."

THE CLOTHING INDUSTRY.

The industry of manufacturing clothing has grown to great dimensions in this city in the last few years and it has also produced a large amount of "labor trouble." Both the growth of the industry and the production of "labor trouble" have been due to conditions beyond the control either of the capital or the labor employed, but these conditions must be taken into account in dealing with their difficulties.

New-York has been supplying ready-made clothing to the markets of all parts of the country, and has probably produced it better and cheaper than any other place in the country, as well as upon a vastly larger scale. As a great commercial centre of collection and distribution it had an advantage in obtaining material and disposing of product, but what has especially stimulated production is "cheap labor." It has not been made cheap through any effort or design of the manufacturers, but merely by the competition of the workers. Vast numbers of Russian and Polish Jews and other poor immigrants competed for this labor with an eagerness that forced down its price. Small as were the wages which they were willing to accept, long as were the hours during which they were willing to be busy, and squalid as were the surroundings in which they lived, most of them were better off than ever before, and they bore down the condition of labor in their occupation to near their level.

It is this supply of "cheap labor," forcing its way by its low standard of living, that has produced the "sweating" system, developed the class of "contractors" who have furnished employment to the workers and labor to the manufacturers, and stimulated the growth of the clothing industry in the city. The unfavorable incidents of this growth and of the present condition of the business have been caused by labor and not by capital.

The time came when this great labor force, or a part of it, realized its unsatisfactory condition and began to organize for its improvement, and we have had the agitation against the "sweat shop" and the strikes against the contractors. There is a demand for better wages and more wholesome conditions, and the new adjustment can only be brought about through "labor troubles." The low wages, which at first were voluntary, made low prices for the finished product and these stimulated the growth of the business and made the manufacture of clothing a leading industry in this city, overbearing competition elsewhere. Better wages will mean higher prices and a check upon the business, if not a serious falling off, but that is better than such conditions as have been revealed in the investigation of the sweating system. In the readjustment the friction is increased by the incapacity of many of those concerned to understand the conditions that must be dealt with, but in the end commercial principles will prevail. Wages cannot be maintained above the level which will enable our manufacturers to continue their competition with those of other places, and employers and employed must regulate their demands with this understanding.

RICHARD MORRIS HUNT.

The death of Richard Morris Hunt removes an architect whose professional career extended over almost the whole period of the aesthetic movement which may be said to have begun in this country with the importation of the Gothic revival. None of his contemporaries or successors have been more conspicuous and active and very few of them more successful in contributing to that movement. He was almost, if not quite, the first American who went to Paris to study architecture, and upon his return to his own country, after ten years not only of professional study but of active professional work, he was doubtless better equipped for the practice of his profession than any other native American. His zeal for its advancement and recognition was intense and in large part unselfish, and it is very pleasant to record that it had the effect of securing for him a fuller recognition than had before been vouchsafed to the work of any American architect. He was far better known in Europe than any other American architect, and the doctorate of laws conferred upon him by Harvard was not a more signal professional distinction than were his membership in the French Institute, of the Vienna Society of Architects, and the award to him of the gold medal of the Royal Institute of British Architects, which is the "blue ribbon" of the profession throughout the world.

Mr. Hunt discharged the duty which every man is said to owe to his profession, not only by his constant labors for its welfare, of which his devotion to the successive projects for putting the public architecture on a more rational footing was manifested almost to the end of his life, but also by endeavoring to impart at home the professional knowledge which he had acquired abroad, and among his pupils are some of the most successful of our living practitioners and professors of architecture. But of course a man's most important contribution to his profession is his actual professional work. Mr. Hunt's own practice was singularly various in range and singularly various in style. The example of it best known throughout the country is doubtless the Administration Building, at the Columbian Exposition, which was one of the most pronounced successes of the architectural display, and which was a freer and more modern and more Parisian rendering of "classic" than most of the palaces associated with it. This was the culmination of nearly half a century of professional study and labor. There is scarcely a description of building upon which he was not summoned to try his hand, even churches, though he was by no means best known as a church architect. His highest successes were won, however, in domestic building, and the most successful of his dwellings were not exclusively the palaces in New-York and Newport that every one knows. There were much humbler and less costly homes of his designing that had as high an artistic value. The most fruitful and valuable as well as the most individual of his achievements seem to us to be his naturalization of the architecture of the French Renaissance. In his hands the style appeared at once so plastic and so chastened, so free and so "elegant," as to give it an extreme attractiveness to the public and to many of the searchers in his own profession for a historical style that was practicable and susceptible of domestication. The influence of Mr. Hunt upon our domestic architecture has been very great and is likely to be lasting.

SECRETARY LAMONT'S NORTHWESTERN VISIT.

There have been Secretaries of War, under other Presidents than Mr. Cleveland, who have administered the duties of the office faithfully, capably, and satisfactorily, some of them with the advantage of military knowledge and experience, but it has been admitted by army officers who have observed the management of the office by many Secretaries that no occupant of the office in recent years has administered the affairs of the War Office with equal executive ability to that displayed by Secretary Lamont.

It has come to be accepted as a fact in Washington that the Secretary of War is the head of his office, not in name only, as some of his predecessors, who were not adaptable to executive business, undoubtedly were, but by virtue of the knowledge of the needs of the department acquired by study, conversation with army officers, personal observation and inquiry, and by judicious supervision of much work that had come to be left to the care of bureau chiefs, men who have by years of routine come to be mere followers in ruts.

From the moment he took charge of the War Department Secretary Lamont has proceeded as if it was necessary and desirable, even if not required by law or custom, that the Secretary should be personally familiar with the needs of the army, the public works prosecuted under the direction of the Secretary, the posts, the forts, the men, and he has ventured to call upon army officers fully to explain to him recommendations made by them involving important changes and the expenditure of large sums of money. Besides being unusual, this was sometimes irritating to officers who regarded the Secretary as a perfunctory chief, who did not need to have personal acquaintance with the business of the department.

Many good results have followed the adoption of a policy of personal attention to the business and needs of the War Department by Secretary Lamont. Reforms have been made, notably in the Record and Pension Office, assuring economy with increased efficiency; in the Engineers' Office, securing careful expenditure of appropriations for public works; and in the offices of the Inspector General and Quartermaster General, which have contributed not only to the careful use of money, but also to the greater welfare of the officers and men of the army.

The personal tour of posts in the Southwest, made early in his administration, was so instructive and helpful to Secretary Lamont as to have led undoubtedly to his recent tour of Northwestern posts, described at length in yesterday's New-York Times. This trip, which anxious politicians have insisted upon regarding as one for political purposes, included a voyage over the lake route for which the War Department has been endeavoring, with success, to provide a twenty-foot channel. In no other way than by a personal inspection could the Secretary obtain the knowledge to enable him confidently to advise the Congress in the further prosecution of its work in that section.

The determination of Secretary Lamont to be thorough in the discharge of his duties and to give his department the benefit of the most intimate knowledge of its wants to be acquired by its chief will account in great measure for the remarkable success of his administration of the office. He has evidently assumed that the department could be helped most by the close application of its head to the duties of Secretary, and he has judged accurately. He has followed a plain, sensible Democratic doctrine which was rudely expressed in the language attributed to one of the characters in an unpublished play by the late Gen. John A. Logan: "I seen my duty, and I done it."

The proclamation of Captain General Martinez de Campos detailing the method of dealing with Cuban insurgents and with those who have experienced a change of heart and surrender voluntarily will not have much effect, we should expect, with men who are fighting for freedom. Since issuing the proclamation Gen. de Campos has had more experience personally with the nature of resistance offered, and has discovered that the insurgents can assume the offensive with some degree of success. Apparently, it was generally supposed by the Spanish commanders, the Captain General included, that it was only necessary to hunt the Cubans in the forests as if they were beasts of the chase. Even taking the Spanish account of the recent engagement between Manzanillo and Bayamo, the result could hardly be considered satisfactory from the Spanish point of view, and the loss of pack animals, with their baggage and most of the other horses, although it is stated that they were purposely killed by command of the General to form a barricade, points to a serious reverse.

It is alarming to learn—the news appears in The Buenos Ayres Review—that, "with a view to fomenting the population along its line," the Ensenada Railway Company has decided to issue a large number of free passes, good for three years, during the months between May and October. Why this corporation wants to foment its patrons is a deep mystery, unless its purpose is to reduce the fever of body and mind that results in a general revolution every few days in many parts of South America.

A Britisher named Watkins—Oscar D. Watkins, M. A., to be altogether exact and respectful—has just written a rather ponderous book entitled "Holy Matrimony." In it, after going over the history of marriage among such nations as have been addicted to that habit, the author reveals the purpose of his work by making a long and exhaustive argument to prove that by divine law the union of husband and wife is indissoluble. Separation for sufficient cause Mr. Watkins regards as proper, but divorce, if it carries permission for either party to marry again, he considers an abomination. This, of course, is a question upon which even a Britisher has a right to his opinion, but a certain branch of the problem of matrimony which he was incautious enough to take up has led this writer, just as has been the case with many another theologian, into extremely rough and difficult territory, whence he emerges in a ludicrously mussed up and breathless state. That subordinate inquiry is, What shall polygamists, when converted to Christianity, do with their supernumerary consorts? In reply, Mr. Watkins asserts that, if it be the husband who has abandoned a false faith, he must put away all his wives but one, and with no right of choosing for preservation the spouse of whom he is fondest, but guided only by the strict rule of seniority. Now, Pope Paul III., who pondered over this matter some years before Mr. Watkins took it up, also decided that the ex-polygamist should retain the wife first married, but only when he could remember which it was; otherwise he might consult his eyes or his affections. This seems fair, on the whole, and yet Mr. Watkins rejects utterly the kindly Pope's benignant ruling and proceeds to treat the converted wife's case. She, he says, must continue to abide with her heathen husband and his other wives. Why, does not appear. Evidently the topic is not exhausted.

"DIE FLEDERMAUS" REVIVED

A Large Audience Hears Strauss's Operetta at Terrace Garden.

The many pretty melodies in waltz and other dance tempi with which "Die Fledermaus" abounds were enjoyed by a large audience at Terrace Garden last night. Strauss's sprightly music to Haffner and Genee's clever libretto make "The Bat" one of the most interesting of the numerous Strauss operettas. The announcement of its presentation is generally sure to result in large attendance.

All of the principals were well suited for the rôles allotted them, and a smooth and quick-moving performance consequently followed. Johanna Geera, Ida Wilhelma, and Clara Englaender received much applause and numerous encores for their good vocal and dramatic work. Miss Englaender suffered from hoarseness, but her indomitable pluck conquered to such an extent that but few in the large audience knew that she was laboring under this disadvantage. Ferdinand Schuetz, Max Monti, Emil Sondermann, and Moritz Sternau did capital work throughout. To-night will be the last performance of "The Bat," and on Friday Strauss's "Gypsy Baron" will be revived.

The Funeral of Simon Wormser.

The funeral of Simon Wormser, the banker, will take place from his late home, 836 Fifth Avenue, at 10:30 A. M. to-morrow morning. The interment will be in Cypress Hills Cemetery.

The Rev. Dr. Gottheil of the Temple Emanu-El will officiate at the funeral. Isidor Wormser is confined to his room. He is prostrated by the loss of his brother.

Frederick W. Nostrand is not authorized to receive advertising or tranact any business whatever for The New-York Times.

REVENUES ARE ABUNDANT

Under Present Laws They Will Run the Government.

ONLY A SMALL DEFICIT THIS YEAR

A Surplus Will Be Raised Hereafter—July Receipts Large—Heavy Loss from the Low Price of Sugar.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—The problem of raising revenue will cease to be a source of embarrassment to either party at the coming session of Congress, if the receipts for the remainder of the year run at the rate at which they have been pouring into the Treasury during July. The completed figures of receipts for the month show a total of $29,286,697. This covers the period of only thirty days, as the receipts reported July 1 were included in those of the fiscal year which ended June 30.

The significant feature of the receipts for July is the distribution of the increase over both customs and internal revenue. Special causes have pushed one of these items to a high figure in previous months, only to be followed by a relapse when the special cause ceased to operate. The increase during the present month has been of a more healthy and permanent nature, and is likely to be continued through the remainder of the year. This means the reduction of the deficit for the year to less than $10,000,000, with a general balance of $195,000,000 to draw against.

The fluctuations in the customs and internal revenue receipts since the beginning of the present calendar year are indicated in the following table:

Month.	Customs.	Internal Revenue.	Total, Including Miscellaneous.
January	$17,361,916	$9,034,964	$27,804,399
February	13,354,691	8,860,480	22,888,057
March	14,929,789	9,854,977	25,470,575
April	12,453,086	10,648,880	24,247,850
May	12,474,558	10,754,053	25,272,078
June	12,130,443	11,810,385	25,615,474
July	14,076,984	12,898,405	29,286,697

The large receipts from customs in January, February, and March were due to the fact that the reduction on woolen goods did not take effect until Jan. 1. Receipts lagged considerably after the supplies of woolen goods in bond had been taken out, notwithstanding the effect of considerable importations of sugar during the spring. The increased customs receipts during July represent more nearly a return to normal conditions, and it will be observed that the total receipts from all sources are now larger than even in January, when the withdrawal of woolen goods was so heavy. The advance in internal revenue receipts has been more uniform, as the whisky withdrawn from bond before the increase of the tax has been exhausted, and it has become necessary to appeal to the supplies still in the custody of the Government and subject to tax. The Treasury officials look for some falling off in customs during August and a less rapid increase of internal revenue, because a part of the receipts for the last three months have been due to the payment of annual license fees. Even with these allowances, it is believed that the average monthly revenues during the Autumn will come close to those of July, and that the necessity for meeting a deficit by new legislation will disappear.

The estimated expenditures for the present fiscal year are $448,062,486, but the deduction of the postal service, which is nearly self-supporting, leaves expenditures of about $339,000,000. The receipts for July multiplied by twelve would afford a revenue of $351,440,364, and would leave a deficit of only about $7,500,000. This would reduce the general balance at the end of the fiscal year to about $188,000,000, more than sufficient for the protection of the paper circulation, and for a convenient working balance.

The satisfactory character of the receipts for July, due to the revival of business and the return of normal conditions, satisfies the friends of the existing tariff law that it will provide amply for the necessities of the Government in spite of the overthrow of the income tax and the fall in the price of sugar. The history of every new tariff law has shown a decline in revenue immediately after its enactment, but a rapid recovery in later years as the volume of business increased, and the wiping out of any deficit which may have occurred at first. This is indicated by the following figures of customs receipts for the past dozen years, showing the effect of two reductions of revenue:

Year.	Customs Receipts.
1882..	$220,410,730
1883..	214,706,496
1884..	195,067,489 Act of 1883 in effect.
1885..	181,471,939
1886..	192,905,023
1887..	217,286,893
1888..	219,091,173
1889..	223,832,741
1890..	229,668,584
1891..	219,522,205 Act of 1890 in effect nine months
1892..	177,452,994 Act of 1890 in full effect.
1893..	203,355,016
1894..	131,818,530 Act of 1894, pending.
1895..	152,749,405 Act of 1894 in effect ten months.

These figures show that the revenue felt the effect of the legislation of 1883 upon its enactment, and did not recover promptly because of the depression of 1884 and 1885, but the revenue became redundant again, even under a protective tariff, when industry revived. The big cut made by abolishing the sugar duties and adding to the prohibitory tendency of other duties carried down the revenue under the first years of the McKinley law, but it began to increase again with prosperous times in 1893. The increase was arrested by the financial crisis, as well as by holding back importations to get the benefit of the new tariff, but the increase in receipts has begun at a rate which will carry them to $168,000,000 for 1896, if the receipts of July are continued through the year. Secretary Carlisle has estimated the customs receipts at $185,000,000, and the internal revenue at $190,000,000. There are two elements of error, however, which have been disclosed since this estimate was submitted to Congress last December. One is the loss of internal revenue from the income tax, which probably makes a difference of $25,000,000 from that source. The receipts for July justify an expectation of $156,000,000 for the year from internal revenue, which would thus come within $9,000,000 of the Secretary's estimate.

The other element of error in the Secretary's figures relates to the price of sugar. This was calculated by the Senate committee at about 3 cents per pound, which would afford a revenue on the imports of 1895 of $43,478,957. The fall of sugar to about 1 8-10 cents per pound reduces the receipts from the ad valorem duty to a marked extent. The actual importations of sugar during the fiscal year 1895 were 3,555,174,501 pounds. The free sugar included in this total was 1,127,279,779 pounds, partly imported before the new tariff took effect, Aug. 28, 1894, and partly imported under the reciprocity treaty with the Hawaiian Islands. The value of the dutiable sugar not above No. 16 Dutch standard was $45,220,814, which is considerably below 2 cents per pound. The value of the dutiable sugar above No. 16 was $988,413. The revenue at 40 per cent. at valorem from this dutiable sugar was about $18,400,000. If the price had been 3 cents per pound, the ad valorem duty would have furnished a revenue of about $29,200,000. There was thus a loss of about $11,000,000 upon the actual imports of 1895, as compared with the estimates of the committee. The importations of sugar during 1895 were somewhat below the normal amount, which was 3,733,040,266 pounds in 1893, and 4,286,226,755 pounds in 1894. The importations during the present year are likely to reach 4,000,000,000 pounds, of which nearly 3,000,000,000 pounds will be dutiable. The value at present prices will be over $50,000,000, and the duties will be $20,000,000. The value, however, at the old prices would have been $80,000,00, and the duties would have been $36,000,000. The Government will therefore lose $16,000,000 which would have been collected at the old prices of sugar.

The fact that the new tariff law will thus produce nearly enough revenue to run the Government, in spite of the overthrow of the income tax, and according to all analogy, will soon produce a surplus, demonstrates how short sighted and insincere are the assertions that it is a deficit-producing law. The retention of the income tax would have left an annual surplus within another year of $30,000,000, and the continuance of the former price of sugar would have piled this surplus above $40,000,000. The law without the income tax will meet expenditures, and proves the faultiness of the pretense that that tax was needed to avert a deficit.

Southern Bill of Fare in War Time.

From The Chautauqua Assembly Herald.

What was that bill of fare that the guest at a Southern home during the war received? Sweet potato soup, sweet potatoes, baked, boiled, fried; sweet potato gravy, sweet potato bread, sweet potato dumpling, sweet potato pudding, sweet potato pie, sweet potato coffee, and then when the guest became ill during the night his hostess prepared for him a sweet potato poultice. It's Dr. Lamar's story, and it's a good one.

PANAMA CANAL BUILDING

Experts Agree that the Work May Be Done at Great Expense.

NICARAGUA PROJECT NOT AFFECTED

Menocal's Explanation of the Various Advantages of the American Over the French Undertaking.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Some interest has been created in Administration circles over the report from Colon that work is to be resumed on the Panama Canal. If the report be true, it shows that the company has succeeded in collecting a new loan, but it is doubted if enough has been secured to complete the work.

There is no question in the minds of experts that the canal can be built; the only difference among them is as to the amount necessary for the purpose. The best authorities say that $100,000,000, in addition to what has already been expended, will be required to finish the waterway. Others place the sum at much larger figures and few if any experts whose opinions are worth quoting fix the amount at much below $100,000,000.

The work on the canal was begun fifteen years ago, but for the past half dozen years little if anything has been done. During the time the work was actively in progress the enormous sum of $220,000,000 was expended. Much of this money, it is claimed, was diverted from its original purpose and found its way into the pockets of persons who were on the "inside."

It has been asserted that the whole enterprise was honeycombed with fraud, and while this, like most sweeping accusations, may be more or less incorrect, there is indisputable evidence that large sums of money which were subscribed for the building of the canal were wasted in extravagances that were little short of criminal.

The building of an enormous hospital at Panama for the benefit of the workmen employed on the canal is cited to illustrate the extravagance of the canal managers. The hospital was situated in the central and most desirable part of the city, opposite the plaza. Two million dollars were expended in the purchase of the land, the ornamentation of the grounds, and the erection of the building.

Expensive hospitals were also situated at Colon and other points along the line. A sanitarium for the benefit of the sick was built on the Island of Taboga, a short distance from Panama, at an expense of several hundred thousand dollars.

Twenty-five million dollars, it is claimed, will no more than cover the amount expended for machinery to build the canal. While some of the machnery has been carefully housed during the interim of idleness, much more of a costly character has been neglected and become practically useless through disuse and exposure to the weather. A fair amount of the work has already been completed.

The principal work yet to be performed, where the engineering difficulties are greatest, is at Culebra, about fifteen miles east of Panama, where a cut is to be made through the Andes Mountains. An American naval officer, a clever man in his profession, who spent some months on the isthmus, several years ago, estimates that the work at Culebra alone will cost $25,000,000. He is convinced, however, that a canal across the Isthmus is practicable, and that the only obstacle is as to the amount necessary to complete it.

The question arises to what extent the Panama Canal will rival the Nicaragua Canal in the event that the latter be constructed. Is there sufficient business for both canals? Can both earn a fair dividend on the amount of capital invested, and which of the two will do the larger business? These questions were addressed by a United Press reporter to-day to Mr. Menocal, a civil engineer in the United States Navy. While Mr. Menocal was not disposed to speculate as to the future of the Panama Canal, he was emphatic in his declaration that its completion would work no injury to the Nicaragua route. The latter, he said, is 700 miles nearer New-York than is the Panama Canal, and it would for this reason be used exclusively by American vessels running between the east coast of the United States and the Pacific slope, and the countries which lie beyond the Pacific.

It would be, moreover, a route mainly followed by vessels from Europe bound to the west coast of America. He added that vessels from Liverpool to Australia could also save several hundred miles by using the Nicaragua Canal. He thought the Panama Canal might secure the trade of vessels plying between Europe and such of the South American countries as Peru, Chile, and Argentina, but this would represent the greater part of its business. The building of the two canals, he continued, might result in a cutting of rates, but in such a warfare the Panama Company would be the greater sufferers.

If the Panama Canal represented an outlay of $300,000,000, the tolls charged for transit through it must necessarily be high in order to meet current expenses and to pay a fair rate of interest on the capital invested. The Nicaragua Canal, on the other hand, can be built, in Mr. Meocal's opinion, for less than $65,000,000. He is more convinced of this, since his recent visit to Nicaragua than before.

If the canal be built by the Government of the United States, as is not unlikely, and at a sum not exceeding $65,000,000, the tolls for transit through the waterway could be reduced, he says, to $1 a ton. He estimates that vessels aggregating 5,000,000 of tonnage will avail themselves of the privilege of the canal, which would make the yearly receipts of the concern $5,000,000. This would not only pay the running expenses, but would leave a handsome sum each year to be applied to the sinking fund for the redemption of the bonds.

The building of the Panama Canal would not be, as many persons have supposed, a violation of the Monroe Doctrine, inasmuch as, while the stock would be owned in France, the Government of France would have no voice in its management. The contract made between the Republic of Colombia and the managers of the canal provides expressly that no foreign country shall erect fortifications in its vicinity or in any way assume a jurisdiction over the waterway, but that its control shall be vested wholly in Colombia, and that it shall be a great neutral waterway, open to vessels of all nations, at all times, and under all circumstances.

SPAIN'S VICTORIES IN CUBA.

Suarez Zayas and His Band Dispersed and Rodriguez Killed.

HAVANA, July 31.—Private advices from Santa Clara are to the effect that an engagement took place on Saturday last near Solapa, in the Santa Clara district, between a reconnoitering party of cavalry and the insurgents, under Suarez Zayas.

The reconnoitering party numbered twenty men, who had been detached from the cavalry column of 223 men commanded by Major Zubias. When between Barrabas and Corojito the reconnoitering party was fired upon by rebel pickets, who had not been observed by the cavalrymen.

Immediately after, the entire rebel force, estimated to number 300 men, who had been hidden in the woods, attacked the small force of Government troops. The main column of cavalry was not far distant, and the heavy firing gave notice to Major Zubias that assistance for the reconnoitering party was needed.

He at once proceeded with his force to the relief of the reconnoitering party, and, after a fight that lasted fifteen minutes, defeated the insurgents. The troops captured thirty carbines and a number of revolvers. It is believed that several of the rebels were wounded. No official report has yet been made of this engagement.

A dispatch from Santiago de Cuba says that a band of insurgents made an attack upon Fort Mijial, between Songo and Ponciips, last evening and were repulsed.

A large band of insurgents made an attack this morning upon a small detachment of Spanish troops on the estate of Isabel, in the Guantanamo district. A desperate fight ensued, with the result that the rebels were driven back with heavy loss.

Gen. Lunge reports from Santa Clara that the Spanish column, under Col. Garrido, met a band of insurgents under the rebel leader Rodriguez, on the Venidia estate, in the Sagua district, yesterday, and dispersed them, killing Rodriguez and capturing a quantity of arms and ammunition.

BUSINESS WITH VENEZUELANS.

Advantages Offered to the United States Above Europe.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—"The triumph of the legalist revolution in 1892," says Consul Plumacher, at Maracaibo, in a report to the State Department upon the commercial statistics for the fiscal year just closed, "left Venezuela in a state of absolute prostration, with both her foreign trade and her domestic industries practically paralyzed, but on account of the general confidence inspired in the beginning by the new Government, the adoption of the eagerly desired reformed Constitution, and the great natural resources of the country, it was not long before business began to revive and foreign trade to assume something of its former proportions. During the year just closed, exports were shipped from Maracaibo to New-York valued at $7,500,000, as compared with $4,000,000 worth for the year 1894.

"While the foreign trade of the country has revived, there is much business depression in the country itself. No Cabinet has been able to solve the financial problems which the war left as a legacy to the nation, and there appears to be a universal disinclination on the part of capitalists to allow their means to get beyond their immediate reach. Business enterprises seem to be contracting rather than expanding, and the financial policy of the Government is being severely criticised and held responsible by many for the hard times which are felt through the republic.

"Should the present economic crisis happily pass and a business revival take place, it will be a great opportunity for the United States now that our hands are no longer tied by the existence of discriminating duties upon Venezuelan products, for Venezuela's complications with European powers give us a great advantage. The Germans who have been, and are now, our great commercial rivals, are looked upon with little favor on account of the threat to send German ironclads to La Guayra to enforce the payment of a subsidy due the builders of the principal Venezuelan railway.

"Great Britain is also one of our most formidable commercial adversaries, and the feeling against that nation is now intense throughout Venezuela. Pamphlets and newspaper articles are constantly being published respecting British aggressions, the most of which are bitterly hostile, but as these rarely, if ever, circulate outside the country, the world at large is not acquainted with the state of feeling.

"Respecting the other nations of Europe, whose commercial rivalry affects our interests, none is to-day on the best terms with Venezuela on account of the document published in the official 'Green Book' of Italy and signed by various Ministers in Venezuela, reflecting upon the good faith of the republic. The incident has by no means been forgotten.

"It is to America," says Mr. Plumacher, "that Venezuela looks for the development of her great natural resources, and the Government would be glad to grant most favorable concessions to companies or individuals from the United States who come in good faith for that purpose."

CONGRESS OF GEOGRAPHERS

Stanley Thinks that Science Is Not Necessary to Colonization.

LONDON, July 31.—W. W. Rockhill of the State Department of Washington informally presented to the Vice Presidents of the congress an invitation to hold the seventh meeting of the International Congress in the American capital.

Ex-Judge Charles P. Daly refrained from presenting an invitation on behalf of New-York, realizing, he said, that the concensus of opinion among the delegates was in favor of Berlin as the place of holding the next meeting, in 1899.

The Vice Presidents adopted a resolution recommending Berlin as the place of the next meeting of the congress, at the same time admitting that it would be advisable for the congress to meet in the United States at some time not far distant.

The congress will probably approve this resolution to-morrow. The recognition of the importance of the United States, where it could not be expected that so large a meeting as the present one could be held, is very gratifying to the American delegates.

The general meeting of the International Geographical Congress to-day discussed the question: "To What Extent Is Tropical Africa Suited for Development by White Races, or Under Their Superintendence?" Papers were read by Sir John Kirk, the naturalist who was attached to Dr. Livingstone's second African expedition; Capt. F. D. Lugard, and Siatin Pasha, who escaped last Winter from Omdurman, where he was for a number of years held a prisoner by the Mahdists.

Sir John Kirk advocated the introduction of small colonies of British Indians into the tropical parts of Africa. Capt. Lugard urged that the British Indians were of no value as skilled artisans. Europeans, he thought, would develop the country, and at the same time preserve the forests.

Henry M. Stanley declared that he knew of no intention to colonize any part of Central Africa. He did not believe that the study of scientific geography was necessary for the purposes of colonization. The Pilgrim Fathers knew nothing of scientific geography, nor did Cortés, Pizarro, or Cecil Rhodes. He expressed his thorough belief in a cautious system of pioneering. Other papers were read, taking the ground that tropical Africa was not suited to Europeans.

LARGEST REBEL EXPEDITION.

Details of the Landing of Roloff, Sanchez, and Rodriguez.

KEY WEST, Fla., July 31.—Private telegrams received here confirm the story of the safe landing of the largest and best-equipped expedition that has ever landed in Cuba. As was stated, the expedition was commanded by Gens. Roloff, Sanchez, and Rodriguez. They carried 280 men, 28,000 rounds of ammunition, 450 rifles, 4,700 pounds of dynamite, one Gatling gun, and one cannon. Dr. Valdez Dominguez went as Colonel of the Sanitary Corps.

Part of this expedition left here early in June in the tug Childs, but after several attempts to land on the east coast of Cuba returned and camped on Harbor Key, about thirty miles from Key West. Shortly after landing, Roloff left them, and it is rumored went north, going via Biscayne Bay, to secure another vessel.

He returned a week ago last Wednesday on a tug, name unknown. She was covered from stem to stern with canvas, and took on the men with ammunition last Thursday week and started for the Bahama Islands. He took with Gen. Rodriguez, with fifty-six men, 80,000 rounds of ammunition, and 150 rifles.

It is reported that Henry Brooks was with the expedition, he having made several visits to Pine Key, coming and going by way of Biscayne Bay. He was known here as Mr. Grant. Prominent Cubans here state that the safe landing of the expedition has put new life into the Cuban cause, and its failure to land would have been its deathblow. The expedition was so well planned and executed that few, even of the Cubans, knew anything about it.

ITALIAN DEPUTIES CLAMOROUS.

Colajanni Is Attacked, There Are Fights, and Then He Explains.

ROME, July 31.—The Chamber of Deputies finished its session to-day. Shortly before the adjournment a scene of uproar arose in the Chamber which caused a temporary suspension of the sitting.

An article written by the Socialist Deputy Signor Colajanni and published in The Milan Secolo, was objected to by several Deputies, who considered it personally offensive to them.

The offended Deputies surrounded Colajanni, and from a war of words they came to blows. The sitting was suspended during the ensuing uproar, and, after order had been restored, Colajanni explained the article to the satisfaction of the protesting Deputies.

Death of Lieut. Gen. J. K. Fraser.

LONDON, July 31.—Lieut. Gen. James Keith Fraser, Inspector General of Cavalry in Great Britain and Ireland, died suddenly yesterday on board the Marquis of Ormonde's steam yacht Mirage in the Solent. He was born in 1832. From 1885 to 1890 he was British Military Attaché at Vienna, Bucharest, and Belgrade.

Britain Orders Fast Torpedo Boats.

LONDON, July 31.—The Admiralty has placed orders with the Messrs. Thompson, shipbuilders of Glasgow, for the construction of three torpedo destroyers capable of maintaining a rate of speed of 36 land miles per hour. The intention is that these boats shall be the fastest of their kind afloat.

OBITUARY RECORD.

Bishop Mark Antony Dewolfe Howe.

The Right Rev. Mark Antony Dewolfe Howe, Episcopal Bishop of Central Pennsylvania, died yesterday morning at 5 o'clock, at his Summer residence, Netacom Avenue, Bristol, R. I., after an illness of only a week's duration.

Mark Antony Dewolfe Howe, S. T. D., LL. D., first Bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of Central Pennsylvania, was a native of the town where he died—Bristol, R. I. He was born April 5, 1809, the son of the Hon. John Howe, a distinguished Rhode Island lawyer, who was once a member of the Rhode Island Legislature, and a nephew of the late Bishop Smith of Kentucky, Presiding Bishop of the Episcopal Church in the United States.

Dr. Howe was graduated at Brown University in 1828, and at the age of twenty-one years he became head master of a Boston public school, a position which he subsequently relinquished to accept that of tutor of Latin and Greek in Brown University. In 1832 he was ordained deacon by Bishop Griswold, being subsequently ordained to the priesthood, and served as rector of St. Matthew's Church, Boston; Christ Church, Cambridge, and St. James's Church, Roxbury, Mass. In 1846 he became rector of St. Luke's Church, Philadelphia.

He was elected in 1850 Secretary of the General Convention, a post which he filled for twelve years. In 1865 he was chosen Missionary Bishop for the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of Nevada, but declined. He was raised as the first Bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of Central Pennsylvania in 1871.

Bishop Howe moved to Reading in 1872, and had been living there ever since, except the short time he had been spending at Bristol.

In 1884 the Rev. Dr. Nelson Somerville Rullson was appointed Assistant Bishop of Central Pennsylvania, and since 1889, when Bishop Howe withdrew from active work, he has performed all the duties of Bishop. Dr. Rullson will now succeed to the title as well as the duties of Bishop.

Bishop Howe was a prolific and an able writer. He had a strong local attachment for the place of his nativity, and in late years he invariably spent each Summer there, and had finally determined upon residing at his Bristol residence during the remainder of his years. Bishop Howe was married three times, his third wife surviving him. He leaves a number of sons and daughters, two of whom are Dr. Herbert M. Howe and Reginald Howe, who have Summer residences at Bristol. One daughter, now dead, married Bishop Hare, Missionary Bishop of South Dakota. A son was born from this union, who is Dr. Herbert Hare, a physician at Philadelphia.

The funeral services will be at St. Michael's Church, Bristol, Friday morning.

Col. E. K. Sibley.

Col. E. K. Sibley of East Orange, N. J., died at Victoria, B. C., Tuesday. He was on the way home from a trip through Alaska. He was born in Westford, Vt., in 1842. He enlisted with the First Vermont Cavalry in 1861, and rose to the rank of Major. Four months in Libby Prison furnished part of his experience. He served on the staff of the Governor of Vermont after the war, with the rank of Colonel.

Until 1885 he was engaged with the Iron Mountain, Memphis and Little Rock and Missouri Pacific Railroad Companies successively. He was a member of the Southern Railway and Steamship and the Southern Passenger Associations.

Coming East about eight years ago, he joined the banking firm of Marquand & Parmly, from which he retired a few months ago. He had many railway and financial connections, was a Director in the American Surety Company and in the New-York, Ontario and Western Railroad Company, a Trustee of the Savings Investment and Trust Company of East Orange, and a member of the Loyal Legion and of the New-York, Manhattan, Lawyers', and Orange Clubs.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—Miss Jane B. Voorhees died Tuesday night at 436 State Street, Brooklyn. She was one of the last of the descendants of Steven Coerte Van Voorhees, who settled in the town of Flatlands in 1660. She was a sister of Judah B. Voorhees, who, five years ago, was Chief Clerk in the Surrogate's Court, Brooklyn. Miss Voorhees was born in Flatlands in 1810, and was for many years a public school teacher in Brooklyn. She had been ill for six months with paralysis.

—Dr. Alfred F. Trafford died suddenly yesterday at his office on Broad Street, Red Bank, N. J., aged forty-three years. Death is thought to have been due to heart disease. He was graduated from Hahnemann College, Philadelphia, in 1877, and had practiced in Red Bank ever since. He was not married.

—Major J. H. Cochrane, aged sixty-eight years, died yesterday at Augusta, Me. He had been Deputy Secretary of State and for many years he was a Government architect.

—Clarkson T. Gerow, a prominent resident of Plattekill, Ulster County, N. Y., died there yesterday in his seventy-seventh year. He died upon the farm where he had always lived, which has been in the family for several generations, having been a grant to the Gerows from King George.

The Other Side of the Armenian Question.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

The Turkish Government has never denied that serious disturbances have taken place at the district of Sassoun. What it has denied is the accusation that there was a premeditated massacre, and yet this is the absurd basis upon which is built the whole Armenian agitation, both in America and Europe. The mere idea that the Sultan would order a massacre of his Christian subjects, Armenians or no Armenians, is ridiculous in itself, and denotes a credulous belief in the falsehoods and calumnies propagated by the Armenian revolutionary committees.

We cannot understand here in Turkey how serious American newspapers could accept and print in their columns assertions made with the object of throwing odium on the legitimate authority of a friendly power. Mere affirmations ought not to be considered as sufficient. Proofs ought to be asked above everything else. If such were the case, the most wild absurdities about Turkey would never appear in the daily press. What, however, has surprised some people most is to see the boldness and fanaticism of not a few American clergymen, who, unmindful of the teachings of their Master and of the well-known determination of the Sultan to better every day the condition of all his subjects, try to impart a religious and fanatical tendency to a question that is, and ought to remain, a political one.

That Turkey does not make any religious distinctions between her subjects is shown by the fact that Armenians, who, as a race, are certainly much inferior to the Turks, occupy very high positions in Turkey. While this is the case with Mohammedan Turkey, may we ask who are the Christian Governments that reward their Jewish subjects, for example, with corresponding honors and influence? And yet the Jewish race is indeed a great one, for it has left a mark in the history of mankind.

What Turkey wants is peace, and she is determined to have it. The Sassoun disturbances were brought about by the Armenian revolutionary committees. Turkey as an independent State had to put down these disturbances. She did it with a severity less great than the one displayed by England in similar circumstances. As regards now the demand for reforms, let it be remembered that reforms are needed in every country, and not in Turkey alone. We have not heard that the Irish question has been solved, and yet nobody recommends to England to abandon her sovereign rights and independence. Turkey will stick to the same rule, for she has the same rights and the same independence. In the meantime, it would be well for American public opinion, instead of showing an implicit faith in Armenian falsehoods, to let these Armenian Christians know that they ought, for their own sake, to abandon their seditious agitation. The rest will necessarily follow.

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Constantinople, July 15.

Bayard Will Give School Prizes.

LONDON, July 31.—United States Ambassador Bayard has accepted an invitation to deliver the prizes to the pupils of the ancient and well-known grammar school in Boston, Lincolnshire.

To Let the Printing Contract To-day.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 31.—The State officers who are to award the contract for the legislative printing for two years from Oct. 1 next, will meet for this purpose to-morrow morning. The board, which consists of Secretary of State Palmer, Controller Roberts, and Attorney General Hancock, was to have met this afternoon, but Mr. Roberts's illness prevented.

DEATH OF RICHARD M. HUNT

One of the Foremost Architects of the United States.

HIS RENOWN ALMOST WORLD-WIDE

Received Recognition in England and France Never Accorded to Another American of His Profession—His Life.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 31.—Richard M. Hunt, the architect, brother of the late William Morris Hunt, the artist, died at his residence here to-day as a result of a complication of diseases. He leaves a widow, two daughters, and two sons. So unexpected was his death that Mrs. Hunt had not summoned her oldest son, Richard Hunt, who is in the White Mountains. Another son, Joseph H., is in Paris studying architecture. The youngest son, Herbert, and the two daughters, Mrs. Livingston Hunt, wife of Paymaster Hunt, United States Navy, and Miss Esther Hunt, were with their father when he died.

Mr. Hunt was one of the earliest of Newport cottagers, and took great interest in the city as a Summer resort. He designed Newport's most elegant villas—those of Ogden Goelet, Cornelius Vanderbilt, and Mrs. Alva Vanderbilt. As yet there are no arrangements for the funeral.

Richard Morris Hunt—whose merit as an architect gained him the highest recognition, such as the decoration of the Order of the Légion d'Honneur and the Victoria Gold Medal—was born at Brattleborough, Vt., Oct. 31, 1828. His father, Jonathan Hunt, represented Vermont in Congress from 1827 to 1832. He died when his sons, William and Richard, were, respectively, eight and four years old.

Richard M. Hunt.
Died Yesterday at His Summer Home in Newport.

Jonathan Hunt's widow, a woman of high attainments, devoted herself to the interests of her children. Richard's first education was had at French's School, in New-Haven, and afterward at the High School and Latin School at Boston.

At the age of fifteen, Mr. Hunt went to Europe with his mother, and first studied architecture under Samuel Parler. Five years later, at Paris, he was a pupil of Hector-Martin Lefuel, architect to Napoleon III., and a student in the Ecole des Beaux-Arts, until he traveled through Europe, Asia Minor, and Egypt.

While Richard Hunt was storing up knowledge of architecture in the Orient, Lefuel succeeded Visconti as architect of the Pavillon de Bibliothèque, and on his pupil's return in 1854 Lefuel was instrumental in securing for him the Government position of Inspecteur des Travaux on the buildings to connect the Palace of the Tuileries with the Louvre. Under Lefuel Mr. Hunt made all the studies and full-size drawings of the Pavilion.

Mr. Hunt began his professional career in the United States when he was twenty-seven years old. He returned to America in 1855. For six months he assisted Thomas A. Walter at the Capitol at Washington. While engaged with the professional duties at his office in this city he found time to take an active and prominent part in founding the American Institute of Architects, and subsequently became its President.

Mr. Hunt, before he became universally famous, conferred a boon on those less favored by foreign training and study by opening the first American Architectural Atelier in this city for students on the French system. To the teaching and inspiration received here many leading architects owe much, for Mr. Hunt devoted to their interest his energy, experience, and inspiration. Of the students of the Atelier were Frank Furniss, William B. Ware, George B. Post, Charles Gambrill, and Henry Van Brunt.

Material success, fame, and honor came rapidly to Mr. Hunt. His chief works as an architect are colossal records of his rank and the integrity of his practice. Among them, in this city, are the Lenox Library, the first Presbyterian Hospital, the Tribune Building, the pedestal of the Bartholdi Statue of Liberty, and the residence of William K. Vanderbilt. Elsewhere are the Yorktown Monument, the Vanderbilt Mausoleum, the Theological Library and Marquand Chapel at Princeton, and the Divinity and Scroll and Key Buildings at Yale College.

Mr. Hunt's rank as an architect was recognized both here and abroad in many conspicuous distinctions. He was a member of the Institute of France, of the Jury of Fine Arts at the International Exposition at Paris in 1867, a member of the Central Society of French Architects, and of the Society of Architects and Engineers of Vienna, and the Academy of St. Luc, at Rome; corresponding member of the Royal Institute of British Architects, and corresponding member of the French Academy of Fine Arts. In America he was President of the Board of Architects of the World's Fair, and he designed the Administration Building of the Columbian Exposition. He was for several years President of the New-York Chapter of the American Institute of Architects.

A notable event in Mr. Hunt's career was the presentation to him in 1893 of the Victoria Gold Medal by the Royal Institute of British Architects. Her Majesty instituted the medal in 1847, and it is the highest distinction that an architect can receive in England, and means not only an international honor to which any architect may aspire, but a recognition that the recipient has done the most in a year for the glory of architectural art. Since its institution, the medal has been bestowed on thirty Englishmen and sixteen foreigners. Of the character of the honor and its recipients, it is only necessary to cite three holders of the medal now living in France, De Vogué, traveler and archaeologist; Charles Gardner, architect of the Paris Opera House, and Césare Daly, Government Architect and editor of the Revue Générale de l'Architecture.

At the meeting of presentation MacVickar Anderson, President of the Royal Institute, a distinguished architect himself, presided, and in sketching Mr. Hunt's career, said of him:

He is no doubt an Englishman in the sense that he speaks the Anglo-Saxon language, but on the other hand he is not an Englishman in the sense that he was born and finds a domicile beyond the limits of the English Empire. He is no doubt a foreigner in the sense that the scene in which he has achieved celebrity is not British soil, but, on the other hand, he is not a foreigner in the sense that his nationality is so intimately linked to our own that we scarcely regard it as separate or distinct. What shall I say, then? If he is not an Englishman, and if he is not a foreigner, there is but one word in our vocabulary that will truly describe his nationality—he is an American. Thus, whatever interest may have been associated with any or all of forty-five eminent men upon whom this medal has been conferred, it is obvious that the present occasion has no parallel, and is indeed unique; for we are about to do honor to a citizen of the great Western Republic, one whose name we are proud to enroll as one of our gold medalists, not only on account of high personal and professional merit, but also because he is the first American whose name will appear in that roll call of illustrious artists.

That the selection this year should have fallen on one who has designed the principal building in the great Columbian Exposition, which attracts the world's sightseers to Chicago at the present moment, and which will hereafter associate the name of America with the most wondrous development that international exhibitions have ever reached, or, perhaps, are ever likely to attain, is, to say the least, a singularly fortuitous coincidence. In honoring Mr. Hunt in recognition of his eminence, and of his works as an artist, we rejoice that we are thus able to pay a graceful tribute to the United States in the person of one of her most distinguished sons.

With a young nation like America, without traditions, and obliged to seek its inspirations in the history and monuments of the older nations, the importance of the part which is played by her first masters in art is considerable. We can congratulate ourselves that among the Americans we have found an architect with such a delicate taste.

In a graceful reply to the eulogiums of Mr. Anderson, Mr. Hunt, speaking of the World's Fair and his connection with it, characteristically demurred to the credit given him, and said that the credit for the laying out of the grounds was really due to the genius of Frederick Law Olmsted and Harry Cadman. In the name of American architects he thanked the Institute for the honor done him.

Mr. Hunt possessed the finest architectural library in America, and had a peerless collection of casts, drawings, and photographs. These, it is believed, are willed to a public institution.

THE MONROE COUNTY CASE

Chairman Hinkley Announces that the Democratic Caucuses Will Be Held Aug. 20—A Compromise Date.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 31.—Chairman Hinkley of the Democratic State Committee has telegraphed the leaders of the Democratic factions of Monroe County, that he had selected Aug. 20 as the day on which they must settle their differences, once for all, in the caucuses in the thirty-nine wards and towns of the county. Mr. Hinkley and Clerk De Freest within a few days will issue the formal call, say where the caucuses shall be held, and who shall be the Inspectors.

The date selected for the caucuses is a compromise one. After the sub-committee announced its decision for new caucuses, the Smith-Slocum leaders insisted that the primaries should not be called before Sept. 15, as their faction could not get ready before then. The Page leaders protested that the caucuses should be called as soon as possible, in order that an organization might be perfected for the Fall campaign, and also urged that the sooner the caucuses were over, the sooner friction would cease and differences be healed. The Page men also pointed out that the lists of Election Inspectors must be filed with Mayor Lewis before Aug. 10, and that the caucuses should be over then, so that the new City Central Committee might submit its list of names.

The Smith-Slocum men objected. They were willing to divide the Election Inspectors. The Page men still held out. They held that whichever side won should have all the Inspectors.

Mr. Slocum a week ago Sunday went to Albany and importuned Senator Hill and Chairman Hinkley to have the caucuses delayed as long as possible. Mr. Hinkley telegraphed for a representative of the Page men, and he went to Albany Monday night. The rival leaders had it out with the Senator and Chairman Hinkley. It is said that the argument was a repetition of that before the sub-committee.

Chairman Hinkley last Monday night telegraphed to the leaders of the factions that lists of caucus Inspectors must be mailed to him not later than Saturday night. It was the understanding when Chairman Hinkley left Rochester that the leaders would agree as far as possible on caucus Inspectors and the places for holding the primaries. This was attempted and soon found impracticable. No agreement was arrived at, save in the case of two wards. The Page list was mailed to Mr. Hinkley on Saturday night. The Smith-Slocum list did not reach Albany until Monday night.

In the circumstances, it was impossible for Chairman Hinkley and Clerk De Freest to select Inspectors, prepare the call, and have it published in time for the caucuses to be held, the City Central Committee organized, and Election Inspectors named before Aug. 10, and so Aug. 20 was selected.

One of the Page men said to-day: "While we would have preferred to have this battle over before Aug. 10, the date selected suits us first rate. We only contended for a date earlier than the middle of September, so that sufficient time might be had to get the party organization in good working order for the Fall campaign. Three weeks is little time enough, as well as plenty enough to prepare for the caucuses."

There is a rumor current that the Smith-Slocum men have not enough members of the full State Committee to have the decision of the sub-committee reversed in reference to new caucuses in Monroe County.

THERE WAS NO CONFERENCE.

Report of a Meeting of Prominent Democrats at Saratoga Unfounded.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 31.—The report that ex-Gov. Flower, Senator Edward Murphy, W. F. Sheehan, and A. M. Brady conferred here last evening relative to the time and place for holding the Democratic State Convention is without foundation.

Mr. Sheehan is in New-York for a few days, and Mr. Flower left for New-York yesterday morning. Senator Murphy said this evening he knew nothing whatever of any conference being held, and did not believe any was held. He knew nothing of any date or place having been decided upon.

Ex-Senator John Foley is of the opinion that the convention will be held about Sept. 10.

MR. TEALL STARTS HIS GIRDER CLUB

First Meeting Held Last Night—The Prospects and Discounts.

Oliver Sumner Teall's Girder Club was started last night, when the first meeting, an informal dinner, was held at Lantelme's restaurant, 56 and 58 West Thirty-third Street.

The Girder Club, according to Mr. Teall, is a co-operative institution, whereby the members, who are charged an initiation fee of 50 cents, and 10 cents a month dues, are entitled to a discount from firms in nearly every line. It is the intention of the organizers to establish branch clubrooms in every part of the city where fifty members so request.

Lantelme's restaurant is Branch Clubhouse No. 1. Members who go there by showing their cards of membership can get a seventy-five-cent dinner for 60 cents, a fifty-cent breakfast for 40 cents, and a forty-cent luncheon for 32 cents.

Club members can obtain liquor at Lantelme's next Sunday from noon until 11 P. M. Twenty-three firms allow a discount to club members to the extent of 10 per cent. on all purchases.

DEATH OF DR. WILLIAM C. JARVIS

He Was Professor of Throat Diseases at the University of New-York.

Dr. William C. Jarvis, professor of diseases of the throat at the University of New-York, died at the residence of his brother, Assistant Surgeon N. S. Jarvis, United States Army, at Willet's Point, L. I., July 30.

Dr. Jarvis was a son of the late Surgeon N. S. Jarvis, a distinguished medical officer in old army days, and a great-grandson of the Rev. John Stanford of New-York. Dr. Jarvis was emeritus professor of gynaecology, a member of the visiting staff at the City Hospital, and was connected with many medical societies. He contributed many useful instruments to surgery, which have made him well known throughout Europe and America.

Dr. Jarvis was interested in numerous charitable enterprises, and in an unostentatious way devoted much time and study to the relief of the poor and suffering.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

—So much of the previous general orders from the War Department as relate to the insignia for officers' undress coats is amended so as to provide that the distinctive insignia to be worn on the undress coat of officers of the Corps of Engineers will be the castle and the letters U. S., all embroidered in silver or made of silver metal, to correspond as to size and arrangement upon the collar to the insignia of other officers of the line and the staff corps.

—Leaves of Absence.—Capt. W. Fitzhugh Carter, Assistant Surgeon, one month; Capt. James T. Rogers, Twentieth Infantry, two months' extension; Lieut. John Pope, Jr., First Artillery, six months; Lieut. Col. William M. Wherry, Second Infantry, three months absence.

—The transfers in the calvary arm are: Lieut. Casper Conrad, Jr., from the Fourth Cavalry to the Fifth Cavalry, Troop I; Lieut. August C. Nissen, from the Fifth Cavalry to the Sixth Cavalry, Troop M.

—The transfers in the Twenty-fifth Infantry are: Capt. Henry P. Ritzius, from Company I to Company C; Capt. Edwin F. Glenn, from Company C to Company I.

Navy.

—Passed Assistant Surgeon R. P. Crandall has been detached from the New-York Navy Yard Aug. 5 and ordered to the Naval Laboratory, Brooklyn.

—Passed Asistant Surgeon D. M. Guiteras has been detached from the Naval Laboratory, Brooklyn, and ordered to the Montgomery Aug. 5.

—Surgeon L. B. Baldwin has been detached from the Montgomery and ordered to the Cincinnati.

—Ensign H. C. Kuenzli has been detached from the Columbia and ordered to the Cincinnati.

—Ensign W. V. Bowelson has been ordered to the Vermont.

WAR OF WORDS IN COURT

John E. Parsons Driven to Anger by William Blaikie.

THE LAWYERS ALMOST COME TO BLOWS

Justice O'Brien Suddenly Adjourn Court—The Storm an Outgrowth of Fayerweather Will Suits.

It has long been prophesied that the litigation in the Fayerweather will case would end sooner or later in a fine quarrel between the lawyers engaged in the contests.

It came yesterday when John E. Parsons and William Blaikie met before Justice O'Brien in Supreme Court, Chambers. For a time it looked as if there was to be an exchange of something more telling than strong language, but Justice O'Brien hurriedly adjourned court when the storm was at its fiercest, and the consequent bustle acted as a damper on the two lawyers.

Mr. Parsons, acting for the executors of Daniel B. Fayerweather, appeared in court to argue for the vacation of a writ of prohibition obtained on Monday by Mr. Blaikie, who is the attorney for some of the heirs and the executive of Mrs. Fayerweather. The writ restrained Surrogate Arnold from passing on the third accounting submitted by Mr. Fayerweather's executors.

It was charged by Mr. Blaikie in the affidavit submitted in support of the writ that the Surrogate was about to arrogate to himself jurisdiction that did not lie in his court, and that it was feared he was going to sanction an improper distribution of funds, including $35,000 to the lawyers of the executors. There were also other charges and statements.

Mr. Parsons was angry clear through when he arose to speak in opposition to the writ. That much was apparent at a glance, and no one who knows the characteristics of the well-known lawyer was surprised when he launched into a most bitter attack on the other side.

"This proceeding," he said, "is in keeping with the methods usually employed by these people. The affidavit on which the writ was granted is a tissue of lies from beginning to end."

Mr. Parsons's eyes snapped as he made this statement, and after pausing a moment he continued with still greater vehemence.

"The affidavit is a tissue of lies. No statement so full of willful misstatements has ever been submitted to a court. It is so utterly false and misleading that it is difficult to consider it seriously."

Mr. Blaikie sat mute under this attack but it was evident that he was very restive, and quite as angry as his opponent.

"It is because the executors want their accounts subjected to the closest scrutiny that they applied to Surrogate Arnold to pass on them," said Mr. Parsons. "They have nothing to hide, but invite scrutiny. No other question was to be submitted to the Surrogate but this one as to the accounts, and no court but the Surrogate's has any jurisdiction in the matter. It was a wholly unwarranted proceeding to have received this writ, and it was done solely to help along the circulation of falsehoods that have been so industriously spread over the whole country by these people. They rely on the fact that lies travel faster than the truth, and believe that the truth will never catch up with their stories.

"We do not object to their coming in and objecting to our accounts. We want them to do it if they will file objections, but all they seek is to secure delay, to drag this matter out until the Fall. If the executors and their lawyers have done anything wrong, if they have charged more than they are entitled to, surely the sooner the accounting is had the better, for then the facts will come out.

"But these people, who really have no standing in court to speak of, jump at this chance to harass us and drag out the litigation indefinitely. They have tailed on to every action that has been taken, forcing their way into court on every occasion."

In conclusion, Mr. Parsons said he and his clients were ready to-day, and that Mr. Blaikie and his clients should be permitted to contest the accounting, if they made themselves responsible for the ensuing costs, and he agreed that they could come in before the Surrogate in the open accounting asked for.

"Will you enter into a stipulation to that effect?" demanded Mr. Blaikie.

"Why, the stipulation is on file here in court. What more do you want?"

"Very well," replied Mr. Blaikie. Then, turning to Justice O'Brien, he continued: "This extraordinary statement is made here before your Honor call for some reply. These men have been guilty of all sorts of tricks and subterfuges, and, because we have forced them into the open, forced them to reveal the truth, they feel angry."

Mr. Blaikie then went into the case in an animated manner, and continued to speak, until Justice O'Brien remarked, quietly:

"I do not want to try this case all over again. That has already been done in this court. All I am here for is to pass on this writ, and, in the face of your stipulation, I see no reason why I should not dismiss it."

"Very well, your Honor," Mr. Blaikie said.

"How about the costs?" inquired Mr. Parsons. "My experience is that the only way to stop these people from jumping into these dilatory and unnecessary proceedings is to make them pay for their indulgence. That usually stops them. Here they have kept us in court all day on a perfectly useless mat

FAVORITES WERE BEATEN

But Two of Them Won Their Races at Brighton Beach.

JOCKEY SHEEDY RODE THREE WINNERS

Overton's Overconfidence Resulted in the Defeat of Kinglet—Favorites Won Their Races by Good Margins.

Pleasant weather and a good card served to draw a big crowd of people to the Brighton Beach race track yesterday. The track was dead, though pretty well dried out, rather to the surprise of everybody. This probably caused the wholesale scratching that was indulged in, nearly one-half of the horses entered being declared out of their engagements.

The race that caused the most sensation was the first one on the card, a selling affair at three-quarters of a mile, for which Kinglet had been made an even favorite with Factotum, first one and then the other being made the choice. Overton had the mount on Kinglet, a horse that is a hard one for any jockey to ride successfully, as, if pushed a bit too hard, he is apt to bleed. It was said that Lakeland and McCafferty had refused to allow their jockeys, Taral and Reiff, to ride Kinglet, for fear that they might be subjected to adverse criticism in case Kinglet should fail to win, as they knew the animal was to be heavily backed for the race.

Kinglet did not bleed, nor did he win the race. Overton let him take things easy until the horses got near the stretch. Then he moved up, and, when Factotum had run himself to a stand, went to the lead. The horse seemed to have the race safe when the field was straightened out in the stretch. But appearances were deceptive, for little Sheedy sent Chiswick up with a rush, caught Kinglet, and, in a furious drive, beat him home by a head.

Then there was a regular Brighton Beach row, the cause for it being that Overton had taken things altogether too easily after he had the race apparently won, and was beaten through overconfidence. The Stewards had Overton up before them, found out that his friends had backed the horse heavily for him, and that his seemingly weak finish was due to fear of forcing the horse, as he had been told that if he punished him Kinglet would bleed. The explanation was considered satisfactory and nothing was done to the jockey.

In addition to riding Chiswick to victory in this race, Sheedy also won the second race with Volley and the last one with Little Tom, beating the favorites home in each of them. He also managed to get Golden Gate into the place in the third race, thus putting a good day's work to his credit.

Sabilla and Annot Lyle were the only favorites to win, and both won their races in big gallops, while the finishes in some of the others were very close and exciting.

Details of the day's racing, with the order in which the horses finished and the betting against each of the contestants, are given herewith:

FIRST RACE.—A sweepstakes of $5 each, $10 additional for starters, with $400 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third; selling allowances. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:16¾. No bid for the winner.

1—Chiswick, J. B. White's b. h., 5 years, by Mr. Pickwick-Alice Bruce, 100 pounds, $200.. (Sheedy)
2—Kinglet, R. Le Clair's b. h., 5, 112, $600.. (Overton)
3—Shelly Tuttle, C. Cornehlsen's ch. g., 5, 109, $600.. (Reiff)
4—Factotum, 4, 107. 6—Old Dominion, 5, 105.
5—Prig, 4, 101. 7—Panway, 6, 95.

Betting.			
To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
6—1..Chiswick	1—2	10—1..Prig	3—1
8—5..Kinglet	3—5	10—1..Old Dominion	3—1
7—1..Shelly Tuttle	5—2	20—1..Panaway	6—1
11—5..Factotum	4—5		

Won by a length; three lengths between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—A handicap, for two-year-olds, of $5 each, $10 additional for starters, with $500 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:16½.

1—Valley, W. C. Daly's br. c., by the Sailor Prince-Vestabella, 98 pounds.. (Sheedy)
2—Yankee Doodle, Cambridge Stable's b. c., 103.. (Penn)
3—Bonaparte, C. Littlefield Jr.'s b. c., 106.. (Littlefield)
4—Tutor, 92. 6—Fascination III., 114
5—Castleton, 93.

Betting.			
To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
5—1..Valley	3—5	7—1..Tutor	2—5
6—5..Y'kee Doodle	1—2	4—1..Castleton	1—2
10—1..Bonaparte	1—1	6—1..Fascin'n III.	2—1

Won by half a length; four lengths between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—Purse $300, of which $50 to second and $25 to third; penalties and allowances. Time—2:12¾.

1—Sabilla, C. Littlefield, Jr.'s ch. f., 3 years by Tyrant-Stella, 99 pounds.. (Camp)
2—Golden Gate, W. C. Daly's ch. c., 3, 96.. (Sheedy)
3—Tom Skidmore, J. Shields & Co.'s b. h., 5, 114.. (Reiff)
4—Harry Alonzo, 6, 114.

Betting.			
To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
1—4..Sabilla	Out	9—2..Harry Alonzo	3—5
15—1..Golden Gate	2—1		
10—1..Tom Skidmore	3—5		

Won by a length and a half; a length between second and third.

FOURTH RACE—A sweepstakes for maiden two-year-olds of $5 each, $10 additional for starters, with $400 added; of which $75 to second and $25 to third. One mile. Time—0:49.

1—Annot Lyle, W. H. Forbes' b. f., by Barcaldine-Little Lady II., 107 pounds..(Littlefield)
2—Eliza Belle, J. J. McCafferty's br. f., 107.. (Reiff)
3—Fred Train, F. Hadlich's b. c., 110.. (Penn)
4—Pap II., 107. 7—Gulong, 108.
5—Rebea, 107. 8—Gi dloll, 107.
6—Venetia, 107 9— gger, 107.

Betting.			
To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
1—1..Annot Lyle	Out	15—1..Venetia II	6—1
4—1..Eliza Belle	7—5	10—1..Cutlong	4—1
8—1..Fred Train	3—1	15—1..Gladioll	6—1
15—1..Fay II	6—1	8—1..Swagger	3—1
4—1..Rebea	2—1		

Won by a length and a half; a half length between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—A sweepstakes for maiden three-year-olds of $5 each, $10 additional for starters, with $400 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. One mile. Time—1:46.

1—Inquirendo, J. Kneale's b. c., by Enquirer-Bonnie Meade, 112 pounds.. (Overton)
2—Silk, Ramapo Stable's b. c., 115.. (Taral)
3—Ballinsloe, Laburnam Stable's b. f., 107.. (Penn)
4—Escape, 109.

Betting.			
To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
2—1..Inquirendo	1—2	4—1..Ballinsloe	1—1
1—1..Silk	3—5	10—1..Escape	8—5

Won by three parts of a length; five lengths between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—A sweepstakes of $5 each, $10 additional for starters, with $400 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third; selling allowances. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:44. No bid for the winner.

1—Little Tom, J. McLaughlin's ch. g., 4 years, by Great Tom-Florence A., 99 pounds, $500.. (Sheedy)
2—Captain T., W. C. Daly's ch. h., 5, 108, $900.. (Keefe)
3—Lochinvar, James Adams's ch. c., 4, 102, $500.. (Garrigan)

Betting.			
To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
6—1..Little Tom	3—5	7—1..Lochinvar	1—1
3—5..Captain T.	Out		

Won by six lengths; a length and a half between second and third.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—A sweepstakes of $5 each, $10 additional for starters, with $400 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third; selling allowances. One mile.

Pounds.		Pounds.	
King Paul	130	Sprite	127
Rose Howard	127	Miss Dixie	127
Vent	127		

SECOND RACE.—A sweepstakes, for two-year-olds, of $5 each, $10 additional for starters, with $500 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third; selling allowances. Five-eighths of a mile.

Religion	110	Tomoka	95
Little Dorritt	105	Laura Davis	95
Imperial	100	Cossineal	95
Alvarado	98		

THIRD RACE.—A sweepstakes, for three-year-olds, of $15 each, with $400 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. One Mile.

St. Vincent	112	Irish Reel	107
Sir John	112	Souvenir	100
Cockade	109	Romping Girl	107
Vent	109		

FOURTH RACE.—A sweepstakes of $15 each, with $500 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third; selling allowances. One mile and a sixteenth.

True Penny	108	George Dixon	103
Hurlingham	107	Warlike	100
Sir Tom	105		

FIFTH RACE.—A sweepstakes of $15 each, with $400 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third; selling allowances. One mile.

Pay or Play	108	Vision	101
Now or Never	106	Mistral	99
Gold Dollar	103	Lulu W	99
Mendicant	101	Milan	99

SIXTH RACE.—A sweepstakes of $5 each, with $500 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third; selling allowances. Five-eighths of a mile.

Gutta Percha	110	Lady Richmond	95
Fusileer	108	Panway	95
Fatality	107	Mabel Glenn	93
Drum Major	107	Captain Jack	95
Lord Hawkstone	107	Canterbury	95
Certainty	107	Burgundy	93
Mangrove	97	Fred Douglass	93
Ina	97		

GRIFFIN DID NOT WIN A RACE.

Axiom Won the United States Hotel Stakes at Saratoga.

SARATOGA, July 31.—Although this was Ladies' Day at the race track here, with admission free to all women who cared to go to the course, the attendance at the track was very light. The weather was cold, the racing rather commonplace, and the fields small; but twenty horses started in the five races.

It has come to be the fashion here to back Griffin in every race he rides and to make his horses the favorites in the speculation. To-day he fooled his backers completely, for though he had mounts in four races he did not win a single event. McClain and Clayton each won two races.

The principal event of the day was the United States Hotel Stakes for two-year-olds. It was won in a romp by P. J. Dwyer's filly Axiom, against whom the false price of 4 to 1 was laid. Ben Brush, the much-talked-of Western colt, could not start in this stake, for which he had been entered, as he is not registered in accordance with the rules of The Jockey Club. This ommission makes all his engagements here void. Eugene Leigh will have him properly registered so as to be able to race him at the Fall meetings in the vicinity of New-York.

The races to-day were run with these results:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs. Rap-a-Tap, 110 pounds. (E. Cochran,) 1 to 2, won; Lookout, 109, (Perkins,) 8 to 5, second; Bellicose, 113, (A. Clayton,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:17¾.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds; one mile. Lucania, 105 pounds, (A. Clayton,) 2 to 1, won; April Fool, 110, (Griffin,) 2 to 1, second; Lady Diamond, 105, (Perkins,) 7 to 5, third. Time—1:47½.

THIRD RACE.—United States Hotel Stakes, for two-year-olds; value, $2,000; five furlongs. Axiom, 120 pounds, (A. Clayton,) 4 to 1, won; La Vienta, 100, (McClain,) 10 to 1, second; Merry Prince, 118, (Griffin,) 6 to 5, third. Rewarder, Prince Lief, and Musselman also ran. Time—1:02¾.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds; one mile and a sixteenth. Arapahoe, 103 pounds, (McClain,) 5 to 2, won; Lord Nelson, 106, (Griffin,) 6 to 5, second; Stonemason, 104, (Perkins,) 9 to 5, third. Time—1:54¼.

FIFTH RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds. Six furlongs: Falling Water, 108 pounds, (McClain,) 3 to 1, won; Marquise, 115, (Martin,) 7 to 5, second; Florence Colville, 115, (Knapp,) 8 to 1, third. Taffeta and Beau Ideal also ran. Time—1:19¾.

Following are the entries for to-morrow's races:

FIRST RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Clifford, 122 pounds; Rap-a-Tap, Logan, and Lucky Dog, 114 each; Chugnut, 85.

SECOND RACE.—One and one-eighth miles. Dorlan, Sandowne, and Logan, 110 pounds each; Laurel, 98.

THIRD RACE.—Five furlongs. McGrathian Stud Stakes; Diakka, 104 pounds; Tradition, 102; Mussulman and Right Royal, 100 each; Florrie, 93.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile. Selling. Cass, 110 pounds; Song and Dance, 109; Silk Gown, 96; Cherrystone and All Over, 91 each; Navahoe, 88.

FIFTH RACE.—One-half mile; over six hurdles. San Jose and Red Cloud, 158 pounds each; Woodford, Southerner, and My Luck, 155 each; Sayonara, 152; Red Pat and Caracas, 142 each.

AZOTE IN GREAT FORM.

Lowers the Trotting Record for Geldings at Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 31.—Monroe Salisbury's trotter Azote added to his laurels here this afternoon by making the best time ever scored at his gait on the Glenville course, and placing the record for geldings still lower than he did at La Crosse three weeks ago. Before coming here the big fellow had vanquished Fantasy, Directum, and other lesser lights of the free-for-all class. Hulda, the mare owned by Adolf Spreckels, who has been in retirement since 1893, was the last barrier to be disposed of, and she went down like chaff this afternoon.

As she had been working fast in her training here, Hulda was well backed, the field, which really meant her alone, selling for $38 against $50 for Azote. Ryland T. was in the hunt for a brief moment, because he drew inside place, but the new champion passed him on the turn, and was at the quarter in 0:31½. Then Hulda flew after the leader, carrying him to the half in 1:02¼, but unable to close on him. When Azote reached the three-quarters in 1:33¾ it was all over. From there he eased up, and as the mare fell back, the clip was slower down the home stretch. Besides this, a stiff breeze met the horses there, but in the face of that and with nothing to drive him out, Azote did the mile in 2:06½. His previous mark was 2:07¼, and the trotting record for this track has stood at 2:07¾ since Ryland T.'s famous second heat last July.

How much faster the California wonder could have gone is hard to estimate, but it was generally agreed that he can lower the race record of 2:05¼, held by both Alix and Directum. With so much money on Hulda she had to make a second desperate effort. This time the first quarter was covered in 0:31¼, but the rate to the half and three-quarters was the same as in the previous mile, or below a 2:05 gait to that point. So completely was the mare exhausted by this futile attempt to follow Azote that the latter was only obliged to make the last quarter in 0:35½. There was no semblance of a contest after that, and a third heat in 2:10 was only a work-out for the stunning grandson of Electioneer, while Hulda was even beaten for second place by Ryland T.

This one-sided affair was varied by a terrific encounter of five heats in the 2:20 pace, at the end of which the race was still in doubt. The fifteen starters gave Col. Edwards a lot of trouble, which only ceased when the field was finally reduced to eight. Abeto was the selection, but an expensive one, for she was never in the hunt, and retired after four heats. Gilman looked like a winner at first, though his driver did not want the fast record. Then Geers, having got through with Mandolin in the first heat, took charge of Valleau, and after chasing the Michigan pacer out in 2:11¾, carried him to a break in the third heat. When Valleau had scored twice his success seemed certain, but by a superb drive Billy Andrews lifted Arcturus home just in time to stop the stallion.

It was too dark at this stage to call the horses again, and the race has the right of way to-morrow.

Two of the trotters that were severely tried in long races furnished surprises yesterday, but the talent would not profit by the lesson. They decided that Lady Wilton would beat Bouncer in the 2:19 trot, and again miscalculated. The Wisconsin mare has a faster mark than the filly from New-York, but she was sadly out of form this afternoon. For one heat she led to the home stretch, but Bouncer passed her whenever called on, and the favorite could not even get the place from Sidney McGregor. Lady Wilton grew worse in each heat, while Bouncer went on to victory with little or no opposition from the rest. There were two bicycle races, but neither is worthy of description.

John S. Johnson was absent, and O'Connor, who was to go a fast mile in his place, got excused on account of the wind. Both Robert J. and Hal Pointer are entered in the free-for-all pace to-morrow, but Geers will probably start the champion against Mascot and Directly. Joe Patchen is here, but reported to be in bad shape after his encounter with John R. Gentry.

The summaries:

Free-for-All Class.—Trotting; purse $3,000.

Azote, b. g., by Whips-Josie, by Whipples-Hambletonian, (McDowell)	1	1	1
Hulda, b. m., (Hickok)	2	2	3
Ryland T., b. g., (Stewart)	3	3	2

Time—2:00½; 2:08¾; 2:10.

2:19 Class.—Trotting; purse $3,000.

Bouncer, b. f., by Hammer-Musette, by Mambrino Patchen, (Andrews)	1	1	1
Sidney McGregor, b. s., (Starr)	2	2	10
Brunhilde, gr. m., (Splan)	5	5	2
Henrietta G., ch. m., (F. P. Doble)	5	3	4
Lady Wilton, br. m., (Kenney)	3	6	9
Double Cross, blk. m., (Dickerson)	7	10	3
Rifle, ch. g., (F. Shirk)	8	4	5
Corle McGregor, (Ketcham)	9	7	5
Peter Hardwood, br. s., (Fox)	8	8	7
Charming Chimes, blk. s., (Geers)	10	9	8

Time—2:13¾; 2:14¾; 2:15.

2:20 Class.—Pacing; purse $2,000, (unfinished.)

Valleau, b. s., by Cardinal Wilkes, (Strader and Geers)	4	2	1
Gilman, ch. s., by Allie Wilkes, (Hills)	1	1	10
Arcturus, b. m., by Artillery, (Andrews)	9	9	8
Viotta, b. m., (Zimmer)	3	3	2
Old Hutch, br. g., (Phelps)	2	6	7
Violet L., blk. g., (Quinn)	10	4	6
Edward Wilkes, b. g., (Gerrity)	5	7	3
Jim Corbett, b. g., (Stanley)	12	12	11
Abeto, br. m., (Splan)	11	8	5
Marry P., blk. g., (Busser)	8	10	6
Rockmore, gr. g., (Pierce)	6	5	9
William Brookfield, b. s., (Brown)	dis.		
Florence C., b. m., (Payne)	dis.		
Chief Justice, b. s., (Raybould)	dis.		
Mandolin, br. s., (Geers)	dis.		

Time—2:12¾; 2:11¾; 2:12½; 2:14; 2:12¾.

Quits Sculling for Cycling.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 31.—Fred Hawkins, the Saratoga Lake oarsman, denies that he will compete in the Middle States Regatta, to be held Aug. 10. In an interview to-day, he said: "I am out of it for good. I have won every championship in amateur sculling in America, Canada included. I also made the fastest time in singles, for a mile and a half, by either amateur or professional, at Newark, N. J., Aug. 11, 1891, in 9:18¼, and, with Nagle, at the recent Saratoga regatta, we beat the world's record, 2:31½. Having nothing more possible to win with the sculls, I now leave the water and enter the bicycle track."

Bicycle Parade at Red Bank.

RED BANK, N. J., July 31.—The wheelmen and wheelwomen of Red Bank will parade on Friday night. All the wheels are to be decorated, and most of the male bicyclists will be fantastically garbed. The riders will parade through the principal streets, and the three women and three men having the finest decorated wheels will receive prizes. The judges, A. R. Coleman, Dr. Edward Field, and Dr. W. S. Whitmore, will select the winners. About 500 bicyclists are expected to be in line.

VETA IN STRAIGHT HEATS.

Lowers Her Record in the Pacing Race at Poughkeepsie.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., July 31.—Fair weather, a fast track, and good attendance made to-day's races of the midsummer meet at the Hudson River Driving Park a success. Moment, owned by I. C. Trimble of Newburg, won the first race hands down, and established for herself a record of 2:22¼. The 2:16 class, pacing, was the main feature of the day's sport, and was won by Veta in three straight heats. The first heat was paced in 2:12¾, which is 1½ seconds below her record. Summaries:

2:45 Class.—Trotting; purse $400.

Moment, b. m., by Kentucky Prince, dam by instant, (Trimble)	5	1	1
Wilmar, b. m.	2	3	4
Wood Chief, br. g.	3	4	2
Colonel Rupert, br. s.	4	5	3
Miss Knox, b. m.	8	8	6dis
Kitty Wilkes, b. m.	7	9	8dis
Gulnare, b. m.	10	10	7dis
Aleppo, b. m.	9	6	5dr.
Coryan, b. h.	1	2	dis.
General Coster, b. g.	6	7	dis.
Alverna, blk. m.	dis.		

Time—2:25¼; 2:22¾; 2:24¼; 2:24¼.

2:16 Class.—Pacing; purse, $400.

Veta, b. m., by Daunton Wilkes, dam by Blue Ball, (Ritz)	1	1	1
Attractive, b. s.	2	2	2
Findley, blk. g.	3	3	4
Kate C., b. m.	4	4	3
Dic Wills, b. g.	dis.		

Time—2:12¼; 2:14¼; 2:14¾.

2:25 Class.—Trotting; purse, $400.

Eda Orr, b. m., by Atwood, dam untraced, (Aldridge)	1	1	1
Lady Fargo, b. m.	2	2	2
Fleet Boy, blk. h.	4	3	3
Elf, br. m.	3	6	8
Billy Ackerson, b. g.	6	5	4
McKean, b. h.	5	4	7
Encore, blk. m.	8	8	5
Ella May, b. m.	7	7	6

Time—2:21¼; 2:23¾; 2:23¾.

BROOKLYN JOCKEY CLUB STAKES.

Many Stakes of Liberal Amounts for the Fall Meeting.

Secretary McIntyre of the Brooklyn Jockey Club has just announced the stakes for the Fall meeting of the club, which begins on Tuesday, Sept. 17. The stakes are more numerous than usual, and the club has been very liberal in guaranteeing them to be of considerable value, and well worth entering for. The stakes announced, their guaranteed value, and the distances of the races are thus stated:

For Three-Year-Olds and Upward—Oriental Handicap, $3,000, 1¼ miles; First Special, $2,500, 1¼ miles; Second Special, $2,000, 1⅛ miles; Woodlawn Handicap, 1 mile. Speculation Stakes, $1,500, 6 furlongs; Bayshore Stakes, $1,500, 1 mile; Canarsie Stakes, $1,500, 1 1-16 miles.

For Three-Year-Olds—Fulton Handicap, $2,000, 1 1-16 miles; Oceanview Handicap, 1 mile; Brookwood Handicap, $1,500, 1 1-16 miles; Greenfield Stakes, $1,500, 6 furlongs; Seabreeze Stakes, $1,500, 1 1-16 miles; Parkville Stakes, $1,500, 1 mile.

For Two-Year-Olds and Upward—Culver Handicap, six furlongs; Billow Stakes, six furlongs; Atlantic Stakes, five furlongs.

For Two-Year-Olds—Prospect Handicap, $3,000, six furlongs; Algeria Handicap, $3,000, six furlongs; Holly Handicap, $2,000, five furlongs; Willow Handicap, $1,500, (fillies,) five furlongs; Youthful Stakes, $1,500, five and a half furlongs; Seashore Stakes, $1,500, five and a half furlongs; Flatland Stakes, five furlongs.

These stakes for two-year-olds, to be run at the Spring meeting of 1896, are also announced: Great American Stakes of $12,500, five furlongs; Tremont Stakes of $10,000, six furlongs; Expectation Stakes of $5,000, four furlongs, and Hudson Stakes of $5,000, five furlongs.

For the Spring meeting of 1897 the club provides these stakes for three-year-olds: The Brooklyn Derby, of $10,000, at one mile and a quarter; the Carlton Stakes, of $5,000, at one mile, and the Gazelle Stakes, of $3,000, for fillies, at one mile and an eighth.

Entries for all the stakes will close Aug. 15 with H. D. McIntyre at 399 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

Campanajo Won at Goodwood.

LONDON, July. 31.—The race for the Goodwood Stakes at two miles and a half, run to-day, resulted in a victory for John Osborne's Campanajo in 4:59. Lord Derby's Oleander ran second, and E. Bonner's Merrywise was third. Four others ran. The betting was 6 to 1 against Campanajo, 12 to 1 Oleander, and 9 to 4 Merrywise, (the favorite.)

MEEKIN HAD THE BEST OF IT.

Pitched a Good Game, and New-Yorks Won from Washington.

Results of Yesterday's Games.

New-York, 5; Washington, 4.
Philadelphia, 7; Brooklyn, 6.
Baltimore, 7; Boston, 1.
Chicago, 11; Pittsburg, 6.
Louisville, 15; St. Louis, 7.

Standing of the Clubs.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Cleveland	52	34	.605
Pittsburg	48	33	.593
Baltimore	44	31	.587
Cincinnati	45	35	.563
Boston	42	33	.560
Philadelphia	42	34	.553
Chicago	43	39	.524
New-York	41	36	.532
Brooklyn	41	37	.526
Washington	25	47	.347
St. Louis	28	56	.333
Louisville	18	54	.234

WASHINGTON, July 31.—To-day's contest was a pitchers' contest, Meekin having the better of it. Both sides played a great fielding game, Stafford making the only error, which was excusable. The umpiring of Mr. Hunt caused a great deal of dissatisfaction. Weather cool. Attendance, 1,660. Score:

WASHINGTON.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Selbach, lf.	0	1	1	0	0	0	
Joyce, 3b.	0	0	1	1	1	0	
Cart'gt, 1b.	2	1	13	1	0	0	
McGuire, c.	0	2	4	0	0	0	
Hassa'er, rf.	0	1	2	1	0	0	
Crooks, 2b.	0	0	2	2	7	0	
Shiebeck, ss.	0	1	2	4	0	0	
Anderson, p.	1	1	1	1	0	0	
*Mercer	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total	4	8	27	15	0	0	

*Batted in Anderson's place.

NEW-YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Butler, lf.	1	2	1	0	0	0	
Tiernan, rf.	2	1	1	0	0	0	
V.H'lt'n, cf.	1	2	2	1	0	0	
Davis, 3b.	0	1	0	1	0	0	
Doyle, 1b.	0	1	12	0	0	0	
Stafford, 2b.	0	0	0	4	1	0	
Farrell, c.	1	2	10	0	0	0	
Meekin, p.	0	1	0	4	0	0	
Fuller, ss.	0	0	2	0	3	0	
Total	5	10	27	14	1		

Washington	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0—4
New-York	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0—5

Earned runs—Washington, 3; New-York, 4. First base by errors—Washington, 1. Left on bases—Washington, 7; New-York, 5. First base on balls—Off Anderson, 1; off Meekin, 2. Struck out—By Anderson, 2; by Meekin, 8. Home runs—Tiernan. Three-base hit—Selbach. Two-base hits—Van Haltren, (2,) Farrell. Stolen bases—Joyce, Cartwright, Abbey, Doyle. Double play—Shiebeck, Crooks, and Cartwright. Umpires—Messrs. Hunt and Heydler.

BROOKLYNS FIELDED WELL.

But the Phillies Hit the Ball Opportunely and Won.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., July 31.—Brooklyn was again defeated by Philadelphia to-day. The visitors put up the better fielding game, but the local team batted opportunely. Both pitchers were hit freely in the fourth inning. Thompson scored the winning run in the eighth, making a two-bagger, going to third on Cross's out at first, and scoring on the throw-in of Clements's fly to centre.

Delahanty, who was playing at second base, hurt his hand in the fourth inning while trying to catch Grim, and retired from the game at the end of the inning. Reilly going to short, and Hallman taking his old position at second. Weather cloudy; attendance 5,816. Score:

PHILADELPHIA.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Hamilton, cf.	0	2	2	0	1		
Turner, lf.	0	2	2	0	1		
Hl'm'n, rf.	1	0	2	0	0		
Delah'ty, 2b.	0	0	0	0	1		
Reilly, ss.	0	0	1	2	0		
Thompson, rf.	2	2	3	1	0		
Cross, 3b.	1	1	0	2	1		
Clements, c.	2	1	6	1	0		
Boyle, 1b.	1	2	10	1	1		
Carsey, p.	1	1	0	0	0		
Total	7	11	27	15	5		

BROOKLYN.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Griffin, cf.	2	1	3	0	0		
Shindle, 3b.	0	1	0	1	1		
Kinslow, rf.	1	2	2	1	0		
Corcoran, ss.	0	2	2	0	0		
La Ch'ce, 1b.	1	1	13	0	0		
Daly, 2b.	1	1	4	6	0		
Anderson, lf.	0	1	1	0	0		
Grim, c.	1	1	2	2	0		
Kennedy, p.	0	1	1	5	0		
Total	6	10	27	15	1		

Philadelphia	0	0	0	5	0	1	0	1	0—7
Brooklyn	2	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0—6

Earned runs—Philadelphia, 6; Brooklyn, 1. First base by errors—Philadelphia, 1; Brooklyn, 3. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 5; Brooklyn, 8. First base on balls—Off Carsey, 1; off Kennedy, 2. Struck out—By Carsey, 3; by Kennedy, 1. Two-base hits—Turner, Thompson, Clemegts, Boyle, La Chance. Stolen bases—Clements and Broadway. Double plays—Cross, Hallman, and Boyle; Kennedy and La Chance. Hit by pitcher—By Carsey, 2; by Kennedy, 1. Wild pitch—Carsey. Umpire—Mr. Burnham.

Other League Games.

AT BOSTON.

Boston	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0—1
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	2—7

Base hits—Boston, 5; Baltimore, 13. Errors—Boston, 3; Baltimore, 3. Batteries—Stivetts and Ganzel, Hoffer and Clark. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

AT PITTSBURG.

Pittsburg	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0—	6
Chicago	1	0	1	1	1	2	0	0	5—	11

Base hits—Pittsburg, 14; Chicago, 15. Errors—Pittsburg, 2; Chicago, 4. Batteries—Hart and Merritt, Griffith and Kittridge.

AT LOUISVILLE.

Louisville	1	0	0	0	3	0	1	1	0—	15
St. Louis	2	0	2	1	0	0	0	2	0—	7

Base hits—Louisville, 15; St. Louis, 10. Errors—Louisville, 1; St. Louis, 1. Batteries—Weyhing and Warner, Breitenstein and Mercer. Umpire—Mr. Jevne.

THE GRAMERCY'S GET IT

Twenty-three Survivors Won The New-York Times Banner for Them.

YORKVILLE WHEELMEN WERE SECOND

Press Wheelmen, Manhattan Bicycle Club, and Prospect Wheelmen Were Next in Order in the Competition.

Last evening the count of the checks of the survivors in last Sunday's century run to New-Brunswick, N. J., and return, was made, and resulted in the confirmation of "Pop" Stahl's belief that the members of the Gramercy Wheelmen had won the handsome banner presented by The New-York Times.

Up to Tuesday evening the Gramercy boys had only counted on twenty-one survivors in the race, but when the checks were all returned to the committee having charge of the run, the Gramercy Wheelmen were found to have had twenty-three members who had made the one-hundred-mile journey successfully. They will therefore receive the handsome banner for which there was such sharp competition.

To the Yorkville Wheelmen goes the statuette given to the club having the second largest number of survivors. Of the fifteen men who started in the race representing the club, fourteen showed their checks in proof of the fact that they had made the journey successfully.

The Press Wheelmen showed up ten survivors, Mrs. Johnson, wife of the Captain of the club, being one of the party, and credited to this organization in making up the totals. The Manhattan Club was represented by eight members, who made the journey, and had their checks properly certified to, and the Prospect Wheelmen were next with seven survivors.

When the result of the competition was made known at the Gramercy's new clubhouse, on St. Mark's Place, there was a general jollification among the members, who were determined to win The New-York Times' banner if possible. It is one of the handsomest prizes of the kind ever given, and will be given a place of honor in its handsome club parlor.

The run was under the management of the Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs, and, considering the condition of the roads, and that the weather was not specially conducive to comfort for the wheelmen, the run was one of the most successful that has been had recently, as about 140 of the 175 starters managed to complete the journey. But for unfavorable conditions of the roads there would probably have been 300 starters in the race, but mud has terrors even for the most hardened and inveterate of century riders.

The New-York Times banner will now be completed by embroidering over it the name of the Gramercy Wheelmen, and when this has been done it will be turned over to the winners. They have already arranged to have it placed on exhibition in the window of Hackett, Carhart & Co.'s store, in Broadway, between Warren and Chambers Streets, and later at Young Brothers', Broadway and Houston Street. This is to be done at the request of many wheelmen, who desire to see this splendid piece of needlework.

TEMPERATE CATHOLICS AWHEEL.

Club Members Will Ride from Philadelphia to This City.

The Catholic Total Abstinence Bicycle Club of Philadelphia will send a big delegation of wheelmen to this city to attend the annual convention of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America, which is to be held here next week.

Members of the Philadelphia organization will make the trip to this city awheel, leaving their headquarters on Sixteenth Street, above Vine, at 9 o'clock next Sunday morning, and going as far as Trenton, thirty-two miles,

POLICE CAPTAIN MURPHY DEAD

He Had Been a Policeman Twenty-seven Years—Under Indictment on Charges Made by Harry Hill.

Police Captain Michael Murphy died yesterday in his home, 159 West One Hundred and Fourth Street. He had been ill for some time suffering from a complication of diseases. The report of his death reached Police Headquarters about 11:30 A. M.

Capt. Murphy was in command of the West One Hundredth Street Station when he was suspended March 19 because he was indicted by the Grand Jury on the charge of having accepted bribes. Testimony given before the Lexow committee led to his indictment.

He was accused of having accepted a bribe of $50 April 1, 1890, from Robert Payne, a concert hall keeper, of 390 Eighth Avenue, for protecting Payne from police interference. This was while Capt. Murphy was in command of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station, and the $50, it was alleged, represented protection for one month. The witnesses were Herman Wagner, William Delamater, and Payne. Bail was fixed at $10,000, and this was furnished by Daniel Buckley, a retired liquor dealer, of 950 Lexington Avenue.

Capt. Murphy was appointed a policeman Aug. 10, 1868. He was made a roundsman Aug. 14, 1869, and became a Sergeant Nov. 3, 1870. The Commission made him a Captain Feb. 7, 1872.

He was for a number of years in command of the Mulberry Street Station during the period in which Harry Hill's resort flourished in East Houston Street. Hill alleged that he was ruined financially by Capt. Murphy, who, he said, "bled" him outrageously for protection. Hill finally used his influence, he said, and Murphy was sent up to the "goat" district. Harry Hill told a story of his dealings with Murphy when he was called as a witness before the Lexow committee.

The Captain was known as the best funmaker and one of the most pleasant men in the department. He was born in 1844, and was a clerk before he became a policeman. He was placed in command of the West One Hundredth Street Station in 1892.

Capt. Murphy was a warm-hearted and a well-educated man. It was shortly after he was indicted that he became so ill with stomach trouble that he had to take to his bed. He was suspended by the Police Board, together with the other indicted Police Captains. This was done according to the rule made by the Police Commissioners that indicted officers should remain suspended until the charges against them were disposed of.

Capt. Murphy's illness did not take a serious turn until May 16, when he reported sick at the West One Hundredth Street Station. From that time he was able to leave his house but twice, each time only taking a short walk in his yard for exercise. Two weeks later dropsy developed, and for several days the Captain was unable to leave his bed. He improved somewhat, and until a week ago yesterday was able to sit up a part of the day. He became much worse that day. He was attended all through his illness by Police Surgeon John H. Nesbitt of 208 West Forty-second Street, and was hopeful of recovery until Monday morning, when Dr. Nesbitt told him his death was a matter of a few hours.

Capt. Murphy leaves a wife, formerly Miss Bella McCaffrey, of this city, whom he married in 1875. His children are Estella, nineteen years old; John J., Edward, Walter and Bella, the youngest, who is seven years old.

The funeral services will be held in the Church of the Holy Name, Ninety-seventh Street and Amsterdam Avenue.

FAULTLESS DRILLS BY GUARDSMEN

Cool Weather in State Camp—St. Bartholomew's Boy Visitors—Watch for Major Beach.

STATE CAMP, PEEKSKILL, July 31.—The weather in camp last night and to-day made sleeping under three blankets and the wearing of overcoats pleasant.

The drills to-day were faultless, and at the guard mount, the men of both regiment and battalion gathered on the east side of the parade and applauded those who were selected for guard duty, the entire guard having been taken from the Sixty-ninth Battalion.

The order in camp this week has been something surprising; in fact, the guardhouse has been an unnecessary adjunct, and the officers of the post are loud in their praise of the conduct of both the Twenty-second Regiment and the Sixty-ninth Battalion.

Company F of the Twenty-second Regiment held a high tea in its canteen at 5 o'clock this afternoon, and a pleasant discussion came up as to which was the best for a face wash, ginger ale or water, and Lieut. Harrison of Company C, commonly known as the Colonel's Boy," gave a practical illustration by dropping a glass of ginger ale on the face of Sergt. Dunn, who in return did the same with a pail of water on the Lieutenant, and most of the guests of the tea, after a consultation, decided that water was good enough to wash in.

A regiment composed of boys from St. Bartholomew's Mission in West Forty-second Street, New-York, came to camp today with their fife and drum corps. The boys made a fine appearance, and were received with much courtesy by the officers of the post and the men in camp. They remained for dress parade, and were drawn up in line just in the rear of the staff officers on the parade.

A magnificent gold diamond-mounted watch, manufactured by Tiffany & Co., was presented to Surgeon-Major B. S. Beach of the Twenty-second Regiment, each and every member of the regiment contributing his share in purchasing this token of regard and esteem. The presentation speech was made by Major Bartlett. In accepting the gift, Surgeon Beach started to make an address, but was so overcome by his feelings that he could only express his thanks in a few words.

Adjt. Gen. McAlpin will review the Twenty-second Regiment and Sixty-ninth Battalion immediately before dress parade tomorrow.

White Caps in Massachusetts.

WORCESTER, Mass., July 31.—George H. B. Tuttle, a Sterling farmer, has received a letter signed "White Caps," who threaten to burn his building and kill his stock if he does not take down his trespass signs and stop killing the dogs that chase and slaughter his sheep. He has had much loss from dogs and has killed two of them.

Situations Wanted—Females.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—Can sew; city or county; can be seen at present employer's, who will recommend her as a good, honest, and faithful girl. Call, three days, from 9 till 2, at 302 West 73d St.

CHAMBERMAID or LIGHT HOUSEWORKER.—By a young girl; reference. 161 East 34th St. a. G.

Cooks.

COOK.—By young Englishwoman as an accomplished cook; understands catering, marketing, dinner parties, desserts, game carving; can take chef's place; city or country; best of references. M. J., 458 4th Av.

COOK.—Thoroughly, in all branches; can take man's place; best reference; all kinds of ices and creams; country preferred. M. S., Box 294 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a young Englishwoman; baker, carver, dessert, game, marketing, dinner parties; can take chef's place; city or country; best of references. Mary, 416 4th Av., restaurant.

COOK.—First-class; in private family; understands cooking in all branches; city or country; very best reference. Call, two days, 219 West 32d St.

COOK.—By first-class cook for city or country; by day or month; first-class bread maker; best of references. 4 West 16th St.

COOK.—By first-class English cook where kitchenmaid is kept; best English and city references. M. H., 105 West 17th St.

COOK.—By first-class cook; private family; good city reference. 314 East 31st St.; ring bell three times.

COOK.—By a first-class Swedish cook for country; first-class worker; best reference. 135 East 31st St., first floor.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—Experienced and reliable; expert fitter; tasteful trimmer; high-class service rendered; terms moderate; city or country; day or week; reference. D. D., Box 881 Times, Up Town.

Housekeepers.

HOUSECLEANING, &c.—By a first-class woman; by the day; to do housecleaning or washing and ironing; good city reference. Greaven, 210 East 41st St.

HOUSEWORK.—By strong young girl for housework; private family; can wash and iron; not long in the country. 188 Amsterdam Av., near 89th St., Gannon's bell.

THE "SHORT-AD." CORNER.

Out of His Element.

From The Washington Star.

The water supply gave out one day,
And the city was filled with grim dismay.

Men wailed aloud and they tore their hair,
And uttered remarks of grim despair.

And only one in the mighty crowd
Joined not in the wailing long and loud.

And he asked his neighbor, quite amazed,
Why this horrible hullabaloo was raised;

And when they told him, he simply smiled
With the far-off gaze of a gentle child,

And he murmured, "Home is the place for me.
I'm going back where I ought to be.

"There in Kentucky we're too well bred
To notice a thing like that," he said.

Miles Standish's Mistake.

From Harper's Round Table.

Miles Standish was a fellow
Who understood quite well, oh,
In fighting with the redskins how to plan, plan, plan.
But I think him very silly
When he wished to woo Priscilla
To send another man, man, man.

For she said unto this other,
Whom she loved more than a brother,
"Why don't you speak, John Alden, for yourself, self, self?"
So of course John Alden tarried,
And the fair Priscilla married,
And they laid poor Captain Standish on the shelf, shelf, shelf.

Reverend Jokers.

From The Chautauqua Assembly Herald.

Dr. Henson of Chicago, who lectures to-morrow, is an old Chautauquan, and several years ago Bishop—then Dr.—Vincent introduced him as he was about to deliver a lecture on "Fools." The Chancellor said: "You are to listen to a lecture on 'Fools,' by one"—a pause in which the audience gasped for breath—"of the wisest men on the platform to-day." Laughter and thunders of applause. Dr. Henson: "I am not so great a fool as Dr. Vincent"— the audience gasped again—"would have you suppose." The amphitheatre goes into paroxysms.

The Ultimate.

From The Chicago Record.

"Your hat ain't on straight," said the rude man.

"Well, what of it?" said the new woman severely.

It was at this point that the rude man succumbed to nervous shock.

Last and First Opportunity.

From The Waterbury.

Rescuer—Miss Properleigh, give me your hand. Drowning Maiden (preparing to sink for the third time)—Oh, Mr. Manley, this is so sudden! so unexpected! You will have to ask mamma.

Guessed Wrong.

From The Indianapolis Journal.

"I hope you will not spend this dime for rum," said the generous man.

"Rum?" rejoined the grateful recipient. "Do you take me for a Yankee sailor? I am a bawn Kaintuckian, Sah."

Situations Wanted—Females.

Housework.

HOUSEWORK.—By a thoroughly competent Frenchwoman in a small family; country preferred. Mme. Mollinger, 534 East 84th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By respectable, trustworthy young girl; excellent references; moderate expectations. Rowan, 111 West 60th St.; no cards.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID, OR TAKE CHARGE OF GROWN children; understands hairdressing; speaks German. H. B., 270 West 23d St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress by the day, week, or month; city or country; good city reference. 128 West 50th St.

Nurses.

INFANT'S NURSE.—First-class; takes entire charge of baby from birth, or for invalid lady; best references. 138 West 23d St., second floor, Room 5.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By an experienced infant's nurse that can take entire charge; willing to live in the country or travel; excellent references. 224 East 57th St., first floor.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

NURSE.—By a French Swiss girl as nurse to children or speaks no English; city or country. Mrs. H. Nickenig, 205 West 20th St.

Miscellaneous.

MASSAGE SCIENTIFICALLY GIVEN BY EXperienced masseuse; references. Mrs. Forest, 649 6th Av.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly competent butler; age, 37; in a private family; city or country; good valet; willing and obliging; first-class personal city reference from last employer. J. A. S., Box 362 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By first-class competent reliable man in private family; eight years' city references; just disengaged; family can be seen. J. B., Box 296 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER and VALET.—By a single man, who thoroughly understands the duties of a gentleman's house; good personal reference. H., Box 252 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER and VALET.—By thoroughly trained Englishman; unquestionable city references. T. B., Box 295 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—Thoroughly competent; best city reference; last employer will personally recommend. J., Box 335 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—First-class; can furnish good English and city references; present employer can be seen. F. C., 109 East 24th St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN or SECOND MAN.—By young man; thoroughly understands care of fine horses and harness; best references; last employer can be seen. L., Box 382 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—Experienced; unexceptionable recommendations; temperate, obliging, industrious; stylish appearance; moderate expectations. Trustworthy, 118 West 50th St.

COACHMAN.—By a first-class coachman; city or country; married; no family; medium size; the best personal reference. J. Hever, Mason's stable, 78th St. and Park Av.

COACHMAN.—Perfectly understands his business in every particular; seven years' satisfactory city references; willing and obliging. E. D., 235 5th Av.

COACHMAN.—By young man as coachman or second man in private family; best references. A. L., Box 293 Times, Up Town.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—Large experience in growing plants, grapes, roses, and vegetables under glass and outdoors; care lawns, trees, shrubs, and hardy plants; planting, laying out, and improving grounds; references. D. L., Box 49, Oyster Bay, N. Y.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—In private family; by young man; just disengaged; thoroughly experienced at outdoor work; also lawn, roads; excellent references. H., Box 383 Times, Up Town.

Miscellaneous.

COOK.—By a first-class French chef, with best references; in a private family. J. P., Box 290 Times, Up Town.

JANITOR.—By young man; married; no children; two years' reference. Parker, 788 2d Av.

WANTED.—Clerical work; American; thirty years; cash or real estate security given. G. R. W., Box 584 Equitable Building.

YOUNG MAN, 21, GENTLEMANLY APPEARance, wishes position paying living wages; present employment, minister's family. William F. Cullen, 310 East 14th St.

Help Wanted—Males.

WANTED—A stableman, colored, for seashore; must know his work and have personal references. Apply at 781 Madison Av., between 9 and 10:30 to-day.

WANTED—A butler as second man; young and of medium height. Post Office Box 34, Mamaroneck, N. Y.

Law Schools.

University Law School. Sixty-first year begins Oct. 1, 1895. Confers LL. B. Also (for graduate courses) LL. M.

AUSTIN ABBOTT, Dean and Senior Professor. Address **REGISTRAR,** University, Washington Square East, or

Professor I. F. RUSSELL,
120 Broadway, N. Y. City.

NEW-YORK LAW SCHOOL, 120 BROADWAY, N. Y. City.—Evening Dept., Cooper Union. "Dwight Method" of Instruction. Degree of LL. B. after 2 years' course. Annual fee, $100. Address GEORGE CHASE, Dean.

Summer Resorts. Summer Resorts. Summer Resorts. Summer Resorts.

NOTICE.—Readers of The New-York Times going out of town can have the paper mailed to them for 90 cents per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

NEW-YORK. ADIRONDACKS.

ADIRONDACK TIME TABLE.

8:33 A. M. Train leaves Grand Central Station with through Wagner vestibule parlor cars for **SARANAC LAKE** and **LAKE PLACID,** via the Adirondack Division of the New-York Central R.R.

6:25 P. M. Train leaves Grand Central Station, with through Wagner vestibule sleeping cars, for **SARANAC LAKE** and **LAKE PLACID,** via Adirondack division of the New-York Central Railroad; also through sleeping cars for Plattsburg, via D. & H., connecting with Chateaugay R. R. for Saranac Lake and Lake Placid.

SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.

HOTEL AMPERSAND, EATON & YOUNG, SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.—Leave N. Y. City, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M., 6:25 P. M.; arrive 6:40 P. M., 6:20 A.M., and, via Chateaugay, 11:05 A.M.

ALGONQUIN, JOHN HARDING, SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.—Leave New-York City, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; arrive 6:40 P. M., 6:20 A. M., and, via Chateaugay, 11:05A. M.

BERKELEY, STREETER & DENNISON, SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.—Leave N.Y.City,G.C.S., 8:33A.M., 6:25 P.M.; arrive 6:40PM, 6:25AM, and, via Chate'gay, 11:05AM

DEL MONTE. Lve N.Y.C., G.C.S., 8:33 AM, 6:25 PM; ar. 6:40 PM, 6:25 AM, and via Chateaugay, 11:05 A. M.

RIVERSIDE INN. Lve N.Y. 8:33 AM, 6:25 PM; ar. 6:40 PM, 6:25, 11:05 AM.

LAKE PLACID, N. Y.

RUISSEAUMONT, T. E. KRUMBHOLZ.—Lve N.Y.C., G.C.S., 8:33AM, 6:25 PM; arrive 7:10 PM, 7 AM, and, via Chateaugay, 11:30 AM.

STEVENS HOUSE. Lve N.Y., G.C.S., 8:33 AM, 6:25 PM; ar. 7:10 PM, 7 AM, and, via Chateaugay, 11:30 A. M.

LAKE PLACID HOUSE, BALDWIN & FRENCH.—Leave N.Y. 8:33 AM, 6:25 PM; ar. 7:10PM, 7 & 11:30AM.

WHITEFACE INN. Lve N.Y. 8:33 AM, 6:25 PM; ar. 7:10 PM, 7 & 11:30 AM.

RAY BROOK HOUSE, RAY BROOK, N. Y. Lve N.Y. 8:33 AM, 6:25 PM; arrive 6:57 PM, 6:41 AM, 11:13 AM.

PAUL SMITH'S, PAUL SMITH HOTEL CO., PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y.—Leaves New-York City, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M., and 7 P. M.; arrive 6:30 P. M. and 6:11 A. M.

SARANAC INN, D.W. RIDDLE, UPPER SARANAC LAKE.—Leave New-York, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 7 P. M.; arrive at Inn 6:09 P.M. and 5:47 A. M. Stage and steamer for Wawbeek.

WAWBEEK, UPPER SARANAC LAKE, N.Y.—Leave N. Y. City, G. C. S., 8:33 A.M., 7 P.M.; arrive 8 P.M., 8:30 A.M.

HOTEL CHILDWOLD, CHILD WOLD FARM, N.Y.—M. E. INGOLD.—Leave New-York, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 7 P. M.; arrive 5:20 P. M. and 5:02 A. M.

9:40 A. M. Adirondack Ex. Ivs. Grand Central Station, through parlor cars for Lake George, Hotel Champlain, Plattsburg, connecting at Saratoga for Luzerne, Schroon Lake, Blue Mountain Lake, Raquette Lake, & Long Lake; at Westport for Elizabethtown & Keene Valley; at Port Kent for Ausable Chasm; at Plattsburg for Chateaugay Lake, Loon Lake, Lake Placid, Saranac Lake, & Paul Smith's.

6:25 P. M. Through sleepers from Grand Central Station for Saratoga, Lake Champlain, connecting at Hotel Champlain for Lake Placid.

6 P. M. TROY LINE STEAMERS City of Troy and Saratoga, foot of West 10th St., North River, daily, except Saturday, connecting with through parlor cars for Adirondacks, Saratoga, Lake George, Lake Champlain, Plattsburg, making direct connection for Schroon Lake, Blue Mountain Lake, Raquette Lake, Long Lake, Elizabethtown, Keene Valley, and Ausable Chasm; and for Poultney, Manchester, Wilmington, and Burlington, Vt.

PROSPECT HOUSE, BLUE MOUNTAIN LAKE, N. Y.—W. T. GRAFF, Manager.—Trains leave New-York, Grand Central Station, 12:10 night. Blue Mt. Lake reached 5:30 P. M. next day.

THE CHATEAUGAY, CHATEAUGAY LAKE, N. Y.—Leave N. Y., G. C. S., 6:25 P. M. By Hudson River boats, 6 P. M. Arrive 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

FOR FULTON CHAIN.

7:00 P.M. FRIDAYS ONLY. Through sleeping car for Fulton Chain, leaves Grand Central Station via Adirondack Division of the New-York Central, making direct connections for Old Forge, Raquette, and Blue Mountain Lakes. Returning, leaves Fulton Chain, Sundays only, 11:30 P. M., arriving New-York 7:45 Monday morning.

ADIRONDACKS,
TAYLOR HOUSE AND COTTAGES.
SCHROON LAKE, N. Y.
OPEN FROM JUNE 1 TO OCTOBER.
The finest location for health, pleasure, and recreation in the Adirondacks; pure spring water; electric lights; splendid fishing and boating. For information and copy of beautiful illustrated book, "Mountain, Lake, and Book," address C. F. TAYLOR & SONS, Taylors-on-Schroon, N. Y.

ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS.
Leland House and Cottages,
SCHROON LAKE, N. Y.
THIS POPULAR RESORT WILL OPEN JUNE 25. Base ball grounds, fine tennis courts, bathing, boating, bass and trout fishing. Circulars at The Outlook, 13 Astor Place.
C. T. LELAND, Manager.

ADIRONDACKS.
Watch Rock Hotel and Cottages,
ON SCHROON LAKE, N. Y.
Manifestly the ideal location of the mountains. Unexcelled cuisine, and every attraction essential to a well-kept and equipped hotel. Special rates to families and young men.
GEO. CECIL, Prop., Adirondack, N. Y.

WAYSIDE INN AND COTTAGES,
Lake Luserne, gateway to the Adirondacks and the most beautiful lake in the mountains.
WARREN CO., N. Y.
Open from June until October.
Address E. C. KING, Manager, Hotel Kenmore, Albany, N. Y., until June 15.

ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS.
THE MANSION HOUSE,
ELIZABETHTOWN, N. Y. Under new management; strictly first-class; moderate prices. Circulars, etc., of CHARLES A. FERRISS, Manager.

GLEN LAKE HOUSE,
near Lake George. Dry mountain air, beautiful scenery, all amusements, excellent cuisine, moderate rates. S. T. BIRDSALL, Prop., Glen Lake, N. Y.

ROCKY POINT INN.
Head of Fourth Lake, Fulton Chain, Adirondacks. Open June 15th. For illustrated folder, &c., address "Rocky Point Inn Company, Old Forge, N. Y."

CEDAR GROVE COTTAGE,
On Lake Champlain, near Hotel Champlain, meeting place of American Canoe Association.
W. H. REED, Valcour, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Don't Decide on Your Summer Tour
before sending for Cook's American Tour Book, which can be had for the asking, all routes and resorts; 144 pages, 3 colored maps.
SUMMER CRUISES.
The Quebec S. S. Co.'s steamer "ORINOCO" sails on the second cruise to the Maritime Provinces, St. Lawrence, Saguenay, &c., on Aug. 7. Fourteen-day cruise, $75.00 and upward. Send for programme.
THOS. COOK & SON, 261 & 1,225 B'way.

Sharon Springs, N.Y.
Pavilion Hotel, Open June 15.
European Applications of Sulphur Water, Inhalation, Baths, and Douches for Rheumatism, Catarrh, Skin Diseases. Pamphlets, list of houses, and prices gratis.
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GARRISON-ON-HUDSON, N. Y.
Only 1¼ hours from New-York City. Pure mountain air, purest spring water, and sanitary plumbing. Now open. Write for circulars and prices. At Buckingham Hotel Thursdays, 1:30 to 3:30 P. M. J. W. & G. W. GARRISON.

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AND COTTAGES, PAWLING, N. Y.
First-class accommodations. 90 MINUTES from Grand Central Depot, Harlem R. R. 8 fast trains daily, each way. Send for circular.
C. V. LANSING, Manager.

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1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
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5 Miles Through Picturesque Scenery on the Staten Island Railroad.

CYCLING Hard macadam roads along the shores of Staten Island and through the picturesque interior. Bicycles carried free on boats and trains. Road map of Staten Island free upon application to R. W. Pollock, General Traffic Agent, ft. Whitehall Street, New-York City.

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Frequent boats from foot of Broadway, making the trip to Staten Island in 25 minutes.

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Swept by Ocean Breezes.
MANHATTAN HOTEL.

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The finest hotels on the Atlantic Coast.

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ON GREAT SOUTH BAY; 36 miles from New-York; all modern improvements; boating, bathing, good fishing; fine drives; MUSIC THREE TIMES DAILY; first-class attendance; unexcelled table; moderate prices. OPEN UNTIL OCTOBER 1st. E. H. ROGERS, Jr.

"THE EDGEMERE."
Unbounded success of the new and fashionable Summer resort opened this season at Edgemere, L. I., between Arverne and Wave Crest, sixteen miles from New-York. Patronized by the best people. Guests charmed with its refined and abundant hospitality. Surf and still water bathing in perfection; fifty private baths. Boating, fishing—everything that makes seaside life delightful, socially and otherwise. Open till October. For circular address
A. E. DICK, Edgemere, Long Island.

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On the Atlantic, forty-five minutes from New-York, via Long Island Railroad; strictly first-class hotel at reasonable rates; special terms by the week.
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HOTEL ARVERNE,
ARVERNE-BY-THE-SEA,
LONG ISLAND,
B. H. YARD, Proprietor.
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"Long Island," a new illustrated descriptive book, and "Summer Homes," a book describing hotels and boarding houses on Long Island, free upon application at 113, 192, 950, and 1,313 Broadway, New-York; at 333 Fulton St., Brooklyn Eagle Summer Bureau, and at Flatbush Av. Station L. I. R. R., Brooklyn, or send 6 cents in stamps to H. M. SMITH, Traffic Manager L. I. R. R., Long Island City.

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Sea Cliff, L. I.; new house, new furnishings; electric lights; table the best; bathing; boating, fishing; terms, $10 to $20.

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STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS.
Terms, $3 per day and upward; $15 to $28 per week.

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In the heart of the Catskills; elevation 1,500 feet; accommodations for 200 guests; table supplied from 100-acre farm; magnificent views; fruit trees and pine groves surrounding house; grounds for games; orchestra plays every evening; telegraph office in hotel; 1½ miles from railway station. J. C. RIDER'S SONS' Palenville.

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LAUREL HOUSE. Special rates for July.
THE GARDEN SPOT OF THE CATSKILLS. Electric bells, baths, and all improvements. CONCERTS DAILY. 3 minutes from R.R. station. Under management of J. R. PALMER, of PALMER HOUSE, LAKEWOOD, N. J.

KAATERSKILL MOUNTAIN.
HOTEL KAATERSKILL.
SEASON OF 1895 NOW OPEN.
For circulars, terms, &c., address HOTEL KAATERSKILL CO., Kaaterskill P. O., Greene Co., N. Y.

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14th season; accommodation for 200; elevation, 1,850 ft; scenic beauties; perfect sanitation; water absolutely pure; amusement hall, bowling alley. JAS. M. CANNANE, Hunter, N. Y.

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On the mountains, 1,644 ft. elevation; 20th season; table first-class; billiards, bowling alley; good livery. Address M. C. VAN PELT, Hunter, N. Y.

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Catskill Mountains; accommodation for 25 guests; home comforts; fresh farm produce; beautiful views and walks; five minutes to Post Office; rates, $6 to $8 per week.
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GRANT HOUSE,
JEFFERSON HEIGHTS, CATSKILL, N. Y.
For rates, circulars, &c., address
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"CORNISH HOUSE,"
Catskill Mountains. Strictly first-class; accommodates 100; rates, $8 to $15 a week.
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PLEASANT DRIVE, HUNTER TO WINDHAM, nine miles, given boarders free. COE'S MOUNTAIN HOME, Windham, N. Y.

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a delightful place for the Summer; grand scenery, boating, bathing, fishing; terms reasonable.
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Half-way between D. & H. Depot and cable road up Prospect Mountain; $2 per day; special rates by week. Free bus. J. H. CARPENTER, Proprietor.

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MOHICAN HOUSE,
BOULTON-ON-LAKE-GEORGE.
Rates, $3 per day. FRANK CLARK, Proprietor.

PEARL POINT HOUSE.—Opens June 1; closes Oct. 1. P. O. address, Shelving Rock, Washington Co., N. Y. JENNIE BRADLEY, Lessee.

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Twenty-first Season
Richfield Springs,
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SPRING HOUSE AND BATHS.
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Rebuilt, enlarged; refurnished; offers the finest accommodations in RICHFIELD SPRINGS. NEW BICYCLE OVAL.

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Beautifully located in Earlington Park, New, modern; moderate rates.
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NEAR
SEABRIGHT, N. J.
SPECIAL RATES FOR
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TAKE BOAT FOOT RECTOR STREET.

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New-Philadelphia and Annex.
4 Ocean Pathway, one door from the ocean. Superior Chef.

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WATER GAP HOUSE.—Delaware Water Gap, Pa., a beautiful mountain resort in Northern Pennsylvania, three hours from New-York, D. L. and W. R. R.; hotel modern and complete.
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CATARACT HOUSE, WATER GAP, PENN.—Elite mountain resort, health, and pleasure; capacity, 100; boating, fishing, lake, and river; hops, tennis, coaching. L. M. TUCKER.

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LELAND'S OCEAN HOUSE.
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THE MOST CHARMING SEASIDE RESORT IN AMERICA.
SPECIAL RATES FOR JULY.
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THE PRINCIPAL OF A WELL-KNOWN PREparatory school for boys will receive into his family two desirable boys for the next school year; these are the only boys received. Address L. W. P., Box 154 Times.

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85th and 86th Sts., New-York.

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MISS C. E. MASON'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.—The Castle, Tarrytown-on-Hudson, N. Y. Advantages city and suburb. Refer to Ft. Rev. H. C. Potter, Hon. Chauncey M. Depew.

ST. JOSEPH ACADEMY, FLUSHING, L. I.—An ideal boarding school for young ladies. For terms and prospectus apply at the academy.

BARD HALL, CORNWALL-ON-HUDSON, N. Y.—School for young boys. For circular address Mrs. C. J. WRIGHT.

THE OSSINING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, Sing-Sing-on-the-Hudson. Miss C. C. Fuller, Prin. 28th year begins Sept. 18.

NEW-YORK MILITARY ACADEMY.
S. C. JONES, C. E., Supt., Cornwall, N. Y.

VERMONT. GREEN MOUNTAINS.

VERMONT AND LAKE CHAMPLAIN TIME TABLE.

9 A. M. via Spring'd Dly except Sun. 9:40 A.M via Troy, Daily except Sun. Daily 4 P.M. via Spring'd 6:25 P. M., via Troy.

GREEN MOUNTAIN FLYER Lvs. G. C. S. d'ly except Sun. with parlor cars for Brandon, Orwell, Middlebury, Vergennes, Burlington, Waterbury, Montpelier, Randolph, Milton, St. Albans, Swanton, and Highgate Springs. Trains lve. G. C. S. daily with parlor cars and sleepers, for above points. Connection made at Burlington and Rouse's Point with steamer for all Summer resorts on North Islands of Lake Champlain.

LAKE DUNMORE HOUSE, E.E.PIERCE, SALISBURY, VT.—Trains leave G. C. S. 9 and 9:40 A. M. 4 and 6:25 P. M. Arrive 2:33 A. M., 5:22 P. M.

EAGLE INN, ORWELL, VT. F. B. KIMBALL.—Leave Grand Central Station 9 A.M., 9:40 A.M. Arrive 6 P.M. Special rates for September. Book on application.

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R. H. STEARNS, Managing Director.

Public Notices.

SUPREME COURT.

In the matter of the application

NEW FORM OF PROMOTION

Merit List and System to Advance Members of Police Force.

BOARD WILL NOW SELECT THE MEN

Must Pass a Non-Competitive Examination and Remain in New Grade on Probation to Test Their Worth and Work.

The Police Board, in executive session, yesterday devised a new plan of making promotions in the department. Their plan is embodied in the following resolution, which has been adopted, and which also received the approval of the State Civil Service Board at All any:

Resolved, That the following regulations be adopted relative to promotions and appointments: Hereafter the Commissioners shall select from the officers of one grade those whom they may consider best fit for promotion into the grade above, and shall arange the names of those men on a list. So far as practicable, the Commissioners shall draw up these lists so as to contain the names of the men who have done special service at the risk of their lives in saving life, in protecting life and property, in putting down disorder, and in arresting dangerous criminals.

They shall also pay full heed to the efficient performance of duty, even where it has not been possible for an officer to do any deed of special heroism or note. The list of names thus obtained shall be called the "Merit List," and all promotions shall be made from it; but before any man is promoted, he shall be put through a non-competitive examination by the Civil Service Board to test his mental qualifications.

Prior to making an appointment, the man shall be assigned to duty as Acting Sergeant, Acting Captain, Acting Inspector, or Acting Chief, as the case may be, for a period of six months, so that during this period his qualifications can be tested by actual work in the position which he hopes to fill. In the case of Roundsman, the assignment shall be but one month.

In making appointments from the eligible register, the three highest names shall be certified for each vacancy. The name of an eligible shall be dropped from the list after he has been certified three times without being chosen on any certification. All regulations inconsistent with these are hereby repealed.

The new regulations are similar to the system of making promotions in vogue in the Boston Police Department.

Heretofore members of the force of any grade seeking promotion made application to the board to be cited for examination. Their applications were referred to the Chief for report as to their conduct. If the Chief's report was favorable, the men were cited for examination. Under the regulations just adopted, this is done away with, and the Commissioners alone have the power of selecting candidates for promotion.

Appointments and promotions in the department are not regulated by any civil service rules, except such as the Commissioners agree upon, and, as the regulations provide for a non-competitive examination, the Commissioners have absolute power in the matter of picking out men whom they consider fit to be promoted. Under the new system, the Commissioners can also get around the law which requires veterans of the war to be given special preference in the matter of promotions.

At present there are from 300 to 400 officers of all grades who have been cited for examination as to their fitness for promotion. The new regulations remove their chances.

The fact that politics will not influence the present Board of Police Commissioners was made plain at the meeting yesterday, when an application for leave of absence from Sergt. Frank Kelly of the East Twenty-second Street Station came up for consideration.

"He sent a politician to me to see if he could get this additional leave," remarked Commissioner Parker. "If he had not done so I would be in favor of granting his application, but at the same time I have nothing against it, yet I will say nothing for him."

Sergt. Kelly was granted the additional leave he asked for, as the chief clerk said it was the custom to give extra leave to members of the force when they released their pay for the time allowed.

The complaint made by ex-Mayor Nathan Matthews of Boston against Patrolman Frank Penny of the Grand Central Station was before the board. Penny was tried on Mr. Matthews's charges that he wrongfully compelled him to pay a telephone charge of $2. The Commissioner let Penny off with a reprimand. Commissioner Parker said there seemed to be no doubt that the officer threatened the ex-Mayor with arrest, but thought a reprimand sufficient. "Telephone companies must be protected from beats and swindlers by the police force," he said, "but an officer would have no right to make an arrest in a civil matter."

On the recommendation of Commissioner Grant, the mechanics' squad at Headquarters was disbanded. The squad consisted of six patrolmen, who were employed to do mechanics' work in the department. The Central Labor Union recently protested against police officers being detailed to do the work of mechanics, and Commissioner Grant, after looking into the matter, said it would be cheaper to hire outside men to do the work required. He said that it cost $8,400 to maintain the squad, while the work performed by the men could be done for $3,500 by employing outside labor.

Commissioner Parker called the attention of his colleagues to a published report to the effect that over 200 stores and houses in the annexed district had been robbed and looted in the last three weeks. Capt. Creeden investigated the matter, and reported that the statement was without foundation.

The following letter was sent to the board by William D. Wheelright of the Union League Club:

Hon. Theodore Roosevelt:

Dear Sir: I desire to testify to the courtesy and efficiency of Capt. O'Brien, Acting Chief of the Detective Bureau, and of Sergt. Robert Mc Naught, to whom I am largely indebted for the recovery of securities, on which I had advanced $5,000, and for the return of my money. I went to the bureau alone and unintroduced, without influence, but my case was attended to as promptly and thoroughly as if I had taken a letter from my yearly. The "ideal" police service could have done no more.

Abraham L. Wolborst, Chairman of the City Vigilance League of the Fourth Assembly District, wrote to the board, commending Roundsman John J. Murtha of Capt. Grant's command for the manner in which he discharged his duties in enforcing the excise law last Sunday.

WOULD ISSUE NO WARRANT.

Mr. Devins's Witness Could Not Say Who Sold the Beer.

The Rev. John B. Devins of Hope Chapel, in East Fourth Street, in the Essex Market Court room yesterday afternoon, plaintiff indignantly, that there was no such thing as justice. The minister applied for a warrant for a saloon keeper at 52 Avenue D, whom he accused of violating the excise law on July 7 last. Mr. Devins was accompanied to court by twelve-year-old Harry Chadwick of 371 East Fourth Street, and related the following story.

"This boy," he said, pointing to Chadwick, "goes to my Sunday school. On Sunday, July 7, I met the boy coming from the hallway of the saloon with a can of beer that he had purchased inside. I wrote Acting Chief of Police Conlin, and Commissioner Roosevelt, and this detective will tell you the rest."

The detective referred to was Wesley Hall of the Central Office, who said he had been detailed by Acting Inspector Cortright to bring Mr. Devins and the boy to court.

"All right," said Magistrate Kudlich, "step down and the Clerk will give you a warrant."

The minister and the boy went before Court Clerk Crocheron, who soon learned from Chadwick that he did not know who sold him the beer. "I got it," said the boy, "through a hole in the door, and all I could see of the person who sold it to me was an arm, and that arm I believe was a woman's."

The clerk sent the minister and boy back before the Magistrate, who, on learning the facts, declined to grant a warrant, because there was nothing by which the person who sold the beer could be identified, and, therefore, an innocent person might be arrested.

Mr. Devins was much dissatisfied with the Magistrate's decision, and told him so. He contended that the proprietor was responsible for the violation of the law, and, therefore, should be arrested. Failing in his efforts to enlist the Magistrate's sympathy, Mr. Devins turned to Agent Schmitt of the Gerry Society, who also declined to interfere. Whereupon the minister threatened to report him to the officials of the society.

SAW MEN IN THE BARROOMS.

Detectives Arrest Hines's Bartender for Sunday Violation.

Special Detectives McConnell and Connor of the West Forty-seventh Street Station arraigned in Yorkville Court yesterday August Elder, bartender for President Hines of the West Side Liquor Dealers' Association for excise violation on Sunday last.

The detectives said that they found Hines's place locked, but, through the window, they saw three men at the bar, and the place apparently doing business. Elder was in charge, and for him they procured a warrant. Hines's saloon is at 775 Ninth Avenue, and there the officers arrested the bartender Tuesday.

The same detectives also arrested, on warrant, Jacob Lofferler, bartender at 782 Ninth Avenue. This place is run by Michael J. Stader, and, like Hines's, was closed to the police, but, through the windows, five men were seen at the bar.

Magistrate Simms yesterday morning continued the cases for examination.

WANT MEN FOR THE FORCE.

How the Police Are Paid and the Service that is Required.

Police Commissioner Parker gave out the following yesterday afternoon:

The Board of Police gives public notice of the following facts:

There are some 325 vacancies in the position of patrolmen in this department, which it is desirable should be filled as soon as practicable. The first examination by the Civil Service Board of this department has just been completed, and has resulted in the placing upon the eligible list for appointment to the positions of patrolmen of 157 applicants. Under the civil service regulations of this department it is possible that at least two-fifths of this number may, upon final inspection, be rejected, and it is probable that some portion of these men will be so rejected.

Assuming that 100 of those upon the eligible list are appointed, there will remain probably about 225 vacancies still to be filled. Examinations for this purpose will follow one another as rapidly as sufficient applications accumulate.

A patrolman enters the service at a salary of not less than $1,000, and if his record is good he attains in five years a salary of $1,400—a compensation equal to that of a graduate of West Point after four years' service, nine severe examinations, and a technical graduation test of the most searching character. There is open to him the chance of promotion to higher grades in the service, of roundsman, Sergeant, Captain, Inspector, Deputy Chief, and Chief, which last is paid $6,000 a year, a compensation equal to that of a Brigadier General in the United States Army.

In addition, he may, after twenty years of service, be retired by the Board of Police upon a pension not exceeding one-half his salary, and at the lapse of twenty-five years, he must, upon his application, be so retired. It remains, therefore, only for himself, by honest and meritorious conduct, to insure his lifelong support by the City of New-York. Upon his death, provision is likewise made by law for his widow and young children.

In view of these extraordinary inducements and guarantees, the Board of Police invites the application of men of undoubted competency and character to fill these positions. They must be citizens of the United States, between twenty-one and thirty years of age, at least five feet eight inches in height, and weighing 140 pounds. It gives the assurance that every applicant will be tested upon his merit alone, that his politics, nationality, or religion will be utterly disregarded, that the sole questions touching him will be as to his citizenship, his honesty, and his capacity, physical, and mental; that, satisfactory in those respects, the word of no politician will impede his chances; that, unsatisfactory in those respects, the word of no politician will aid him. The board will listen to all recommendations of any applicant, but will be guided entirely by the intrinsic nature of the recommendation, and by the qualifications of the applicant himself.

The first step to be taken to get upon the force is to apply for blanks in the civil service examination, at the office of the Police Department Civil Service Board, at 300 Mulberry Street.

HE IS "DEAD SURE" NOW.

Mr. Roosevelt Convinced that Last Sunday Was Exceptionally Dry.

President Roosevelt of the Police Board yesterday received reports from the City Vigilance League, whose members were out last Sunday and observed to what extent the excise law was enforced. After examining the reports the Commissioner gave out the following statement:

"Nothing was ever more comic than the statements about last Sunday as to the relaxation in the efforts to close the saloons. Without one exception, every responsible witness informs us that it was dryer than before, and I include all the City Vigilance people who were out. The City Vigilance people report, for instance, that the Twenty-second Precinct was dryer than before; that the Ninth, Twelfth, Thirteenth, and Sixteenth Precincts were also dryer than before.

"I mention these because they were spoken of in the letter sent me by Mr. Abbott, Secretary of the league. The Rev. Mr. Devins has written to me that in justice to this department, as represented in the Thirteenth Precinct last Sunday, while there were a very few saloons open surreptitiously, it was the dryest Sunday in that part of the city. I am gradually ceasing to get complaints from saloon keepers whose rivals were allowed to keep open. I hesitated to speak on Monday about the enforcement of the law on Sunday, but now I am dead sure. The reports of our own men who were out making observations were the same way as the reports of the City Vigilance League people. Mr. Dennett also informed me that his agents never found it so hard to get into a saloon as on last Sunday."

Commissioner Roosevelt had nothing to say concerning the action of the Excise Board in dismissing the police charge against the saloon of ex-Assemblyman Michael J. Callahan. He said that the committee representing west side taxpayers which called upon the Mayor Tuesday and asked him to use his influence with the Police Commissioners to cause a let-up in the strict enforcement of the Sunday-closing law evidently believed that the law was being enforced. The Mayor advised the committee to go and see Mr. Roosevelt.

"I have not seen the gentlemen yet," said Mr. Roosevelt.

SALOON KEEPER WAS NOT HELD.

Watcher Told the Policeman Nothing Was Doing in the Place.

The attention of the Police Commissioners was called yesterday to a report made by Capt. Creeden of the Morrisania Police Station of the arrest of Henry L. Schrader, a saloon keeper at 2,687 Third Avenue, by Policeman George Fennell on Sunday morning last.

Fennell tried to get into the saloon, and was assaulted by the proprietor, whom he arrested on a charge of disorderly conduct. In the Morrisania Court it came out that a watchman for the saloon keeper told Fennell before he tried to get in that there was nothing going on in the saloon, and that it was closed.

Capt. Creeden reported that Magistrate Crane discharged Schrader and decided that when the officer was told there was no business going on in the saloon he should have gone his way.

Capt. Creeden also stated that since December, 1893, thirteen excise arrests had been made in Schrader's saloon. In seven cases indictments were found and are still pending.

Acting Chief Conlin said that he didn't quite see how the police were going to get evidence if they are to be prevented from investigating places where they believe the law is being violated.

"According to what Magistrate Crane is reported to have said," continued the Acting Chief, "every saloon keeper could have a watcher outside whose duty it would be to inform policemen when they came along that there was nothing going on inside, and the officer would have to be content and go about his business."

COMPLAINTS AGAINST POLICEMEN.

Agent Dennett Says They Failed to Do Their Duty Sunday.

Arthur F. Dennett, head detective of the Parkhurst society, yesterday afternoon preferred charges of neglect of duty against Patrolman Michael J. Sullivan of the West Forty-seventh Street Station and Jacob Zimmermeyer of the West Sixty-eighth Street squad. Dennett alleges that they failed properly to enforce the excise law last Sunday.

Policeman Sullivan was on excise duty, and he was stationed in front of a saloon at 680 Eleventh Avenue, to see that the law was not violated there. Zimmermeyer was detailed to prevent the law being violated in a saloon at 247 West Sixtieth Street.

Dennett has made affidavit that he succeeded in getting into both places, and bought a flask of whisky in each saloon. The two policemen, he says, made no effort to enforce the law. Mr. Dennett laid the matter before Commissioner Roosevelt, who ordered the charges to be entertained, and the two policemen will be put on trial next week.

It is said that another Parkhurst agent will bring charges against a patrolman, who, it is alleged, was seen in a saloon on Sunday, but failed to make an excise arrest.

Receipts for Excise Licenses.

The receipts by the Excise Board for licenses for the month just ending are nearly $12,000 more than for the same month a year ago. For July this year they were $132,740; for the same period last year they were $120,860.

PYTHON, NOT SEA SERPENT

What Daylight Revealed to "Brave" Blackwell's Island Keepers.

JUST A BURNED, DEAD SNAKE

Even a Taxidermist Could Not Make the Creature a Museum Freak—The Yarns that "Herald" Tell.

Bibulous yachtsmen who have been seeing the sea serpent in Long Island Sound for a week or two are hereby advised to stick to the same and keep their goggle-eye open a little while longer.

The terrible monster that came ashore in the moonlight on Blackwell's Island on Tuesday night was not the sea serpent, but merely a dead snake—a python—that had been tossed overboard on Sunday near the Liberty Statue from the steamship Macduff, from India.

A lot of other dead snakes were thrown overboard from the vessel at the same time, and the harbor is now full of that kind of sea serpents.

The Jersey flats were crowded last night with Coney Island fakirs in small boats hunting, with long poles and green lanterns, for sea serpents. The Coney Island season has been backward, and the patrons of "the Bowery" long for something exciting, something that will fit in as a curiosity between a razzle-dazzle and a hot Frankfurter on ice.

The Captain of the Macduff made a mistake in keeping a red-hot stove on the forward deck. Red-hot stoves are not required by the port regulations on incoming steamships at this season of the year. They do not make the ship any cooler and they are bad for snakes. If the big python had not coiled itself around that stove it would not have burned its skin off in large patches, thereby depriving the enterprising taxidermist of the opportunity of glueing on horns, fins, and the various things that go to make up the attire of a model sea serpent.

After being dropped over the side of the Macduff, the dead python, which was twenty-three feet long, and had been destined for a circus, floated up through Hell Gate into Long Island Sound with the tide. There it was seen by a number of veracious navigators, as already told in full in the telegraphic dispatches from day to day, and was in each case identified as a sea serpent.

The dead snake floated down again Tuesday evening through Hell Gate, on the ebb tide, and drifted intoward Blackwell's Island. The moon was shining brightly, and a gentle breeze ruffled the water of the East River into long ridges of foam. The snake was on its back, with its mouth open. All was quiet, save for the occasional lower bass note of a bullfrog.

Keeper Patrick J. Buckley, a man of intrepid nerve and keen eyesight, who is attached to the night squad of the Metropolitan Hospital, was patrolling his lonely beat, when a nurse rushed toward him at full speed, with her hair streaming in the wind, yelling: "There's a dead body in the river!" Mr. Buckley gazed out over the water and espied a white spot. The white spot came closer. It looked to Mr. Buckley like a human foot, stuck up, with the toes distended, as a signal of distress.

The alarm was given, and half a dozen watchmen from the penitentiary rallied around Mr. Buckley. As the white spot came nearer, it lengthened into a streak. It was seen to be too long for a foot and too short for a board fence, and then the men began to speculate what it could be. Dr. Stewart, the hospital physician, and Helper Miller and Keeper Kelly were summoned. Closer, still closer, came the long, white streak, twisting and writhing with the movement of the water. There was a terrible gurgling noise at one end of the streak.

Suddenly somebody yelled: "It's a sea serpent!" Excitement rose to fever heat. The daring Mr. Buckley fired three bullets at the streak. It ceased to writhe, and slowly floated into the shallow water along the shore. The dead snake took on fantastic shapes in the moonlight. Helper Miller descried a horn in its nose and a fluted hood around its neck.

Keeper Kelly, who had seen snakes before, observed that the serpent had long, red fangs, and two long, sharp fins, terminating in claws. Four brave men, after satisfying themselves that Sharpshooter Buckley had killed the monster, launched a boat, and, with a fireman's hook, they dragged it ashore and proceeded to cut it to its full length on the rocky beach. There was a piece of rope around its neck.

Talking over the matter among themselves, the brave men recollected that the sea serpent had first betrayed its presence to one of the island hands by its cries of distress. At first the monster tried to climb off the reef, but, finding that impossible, began to yell vigorously. The night guard, who found him, said: "The cry sounded like one of pain from a big dog. He thought at once that a prisoner was injured in making his escape, and was helpless. Then he went down to the water's edge, and, to his horror, he saw the green, slimy eyes of the awful creature looking into his with rage and hate.

"It was snapping its teeth and foaming at the mouth," said the keeper. "His beard was covered with blood and his hair was standing on end. I didn't dare to go near him till I had summoned some other men. We attacked him in a body, and he died almost without a struggle. So soon did his death occur that some of the men who were jealous of our bravery say that he was dead when we tackled him. But that's all nonsense. He was terribly alive, and hungry, too, I should judge, by the way in which he snapped at us."

One of the keepers insisted that when he first discovered the dread monster it was sending out sparks from its eyes, and was raising a gale of wind by the movement of its hood. Another said he first noticed the sea serpent a mile away at dusk. It was then sporting like a whale, sending up a stream of green water to a great height. Several of the nurses had seen it from the upper windows of the hospital as it passed and repassed the island, uttering loud roars, and evidently searching for a place to land.

The news of the finding of the sea serpent was telephoned to the newspapers, and one enterprising morning paper hurriedly dispatched an artist to the scene. The artist sketched the monster, life size, with two large fins on the under side of the body and a head like a dragon. This picture of the poor old dead snake was labeled: "Sketched from life."

By midnight Blackwell's Island was agog with the wonderful news. The deaf and dumb patients in the Charity Hospital were telling each other about the sea serpent.

But, alas! "Oh, what a difference in the morning," as the topical song puts it. The doughty men who kept guard over the monster during the long watches of the night were dismayed by the changes wrought in its appearance at the approach of dawn. Slowly but surely the terrible sea serpent changed in the morning light into a plain-looking snake, devoid of its scaly skin in patches, and absolutely devoid of fins, hood, claws, horns, or any kind of unusual or uncanny appendages or accoutrements. It was an ordinary pythan, and there was an unpleasant, nay, a suspicious, odor about it that suggested that it had died long before the valiant Mr. Buckely plugged it with bullets.

The Blackwell's Island authorities notified the Commissioners of Charities and Correction at 9 A. M. yesterday of the finding of the snake. The Commissioners sent back word they didn't want it. Then a dime museum agent and the reporter for an enterprising morning paper went to the Island in a special tug, and said they would be glad to take it as a gift. They got the odoriferous carcass for the asking. By the time all of the skin that remained, except a little piece of the tail and the and the broad, flat head, had been cut off by curiosity hunters to be tanned and made into pocketbooks and other keepsakes.

The reporter and the dime museum agent put what was left of the snake in an old salt barrel and brought it to the city, where an expressman was hired to take the "sea serpent" to a taxidermist in North William Street. The expressman drove down to North William Street at 10 A. M., followed by the reporter and the dime museum agent in a hack. The procession halted under the arch of the Brooklyn Bridge, and a few curious persons climbed aboard the wagon and peeped into the barrel. Every man who gazed into the barrel quickly withdrew his head and hurried away.

A conference was held in a Park Row saloon, and it was decided that it would not be possible to stuff the snake, because it had no skin to stuff. Then the procession wended its way to Broadway and Twenty-eighth Street, to the office of the museum agent, where another long conference was held, as the result of which it was resolved to cart the snake back to North William Street and see what could be done in the way of transforming it into a sea serpent.

It was eight bells by the skipper's watch, otherwise 4 P. M., when the wagon containing the barred and the malodorous snake, and the hack containing the reporter and the dime museum agent, drew up in front of Capt. John Murgatroyd's texidermic emporium, 18 North William Street. Capt. Murgatroyd left off stuffing a leopard from the snake's home Post Office address to go out and take a peep at the "sea serpent." One peep was enough. Capt. Murgatroyd said it was impossible to stuff the snake, but he agreed to embalm it and then take off the flesh, leaving nothing but the bones. A bargain was struck, and the snake was put in the Captain's cellar. Capt. Murgatroyd told a reporter for The New-York Times that in India pythons sometimes grew twice as large as the specimen in the barrel. He laughed at the idea of calling the thing a sea serpent.

Dr. Stewart of the hospital on Blackwell's Island said yesterday that the sea-serpent story was all bosh. "I examined it closely," he said, "and it was nothing but a dead snake. It had no fins, and a good deal of the skin was gone. Even the dime museum agent ackhowledged it was a snake, although he said he did not want to be quoted.

Donald Burns, the snake dealer, to whom the Macduff's cargo of snakes was consigned, laughed yesterday when he read the story of the finding of the "sea serpent."

"That is a good joke," he said. "I have just received a cargo of animals from India for Ringler Brothers' circus. This consignment included six monster pythons and seven medium pythons.

"Mr. George Arstingstall came over with the animals, and it was he who threw the snake overboard. The steamship Macduff, from Singapore, came up the bay and anchored near Liberty Island Saturday night. She had met heavy weather, and the whole cargo of animals was in bad shape, but the snakes had suffered most. Of thirteen pythons, only six survived the voyage.

"One of the monster pythons, over twenty feet long, died Sunday morning. When a snake like that dies it is usually skinned, but this one was not because the skin had been injured, and Arstingstall threw the dead python overboard.

"Another python, about eighteen feet long, died Monday night, but it was skinned and then thrown overboard, so now they will probably next find a sea serpent that has shed his skin. There is nothing in that sea serpent story. I've got an exact description of the snake found, and I know it is the one thrown overboard from the Macduff Sunday."

Mr. Burns explained the presence of the rope around the dead python's neck, by saying: "These monster pythons can swallow a sheep or antelope with ease, and we always put a rope around the neck, so that if the snake should break out it could not make away with any of the other animals on board the ship. Most likely Arstingstall did not take the rope off the one thrown overboard."

Mr. Arstingstall corroborated Mr. Burns. He said there was a rope around the python's neck when it was tossed overboard.

Sing, hey, the merry sea serpent!

PURSUED A TERRIBLE HEAD.

East Moriches Men, After a Sea Serpent, Captured a Terrapin.

EAST MORICHES, L. I., July 31.—While a party of Summer guests were embarking in sailboats at the bay side of the outer beach to-day, some one espied a great big ugly head being pushed through the water at a rapid rate by an unseen body. Immediately there was a cry:

"There's the sea serpent! There's the sea serpent!"

The shouts were followed by a scramble to get out of the boats and back on the pier. This was slow work, as the majority were burdened with bathing suits, having just returned from their daily dip in the surf.

Those who saw the head first were trying to point out it's location to the others, when suddenly the head disappeared. While those on the pier and beach were waiting in breathless suspense for a reappearance of the monster, they were joined by many people, who, while sitting on the cottage piazzas, had heard the cries on the shore. There were a number present who had followed the water for years, and they did not take alarm at the presence of a sea serpent, but prepared to go out on the water in boats after it.

Capt. George P. Brown of the yacht Ella Louise Lord was one of the first to start out. He was quickly followed by other boats, and they had not gone far when the head appeared above the surface again some distance from where it was first seen. The boats followed the head at a respectful distance, and gradually the monster made toward shoal water. That was just what the boatmen wanted. They kept getting closer to the head, and became more courageous as the supposed sea serpent kept working its way toward the shoals.

Suddenly the monster commenced to kick up the water and the boatmen, realizing that it was aground closed up rapidly and found that they had stranded an immense sea terrapin. When certain as to the character of the animal, the boatmen lost no time in capturing the terrapin, and towing it ashore. Terrapin soup will be served tomorrow.

BOA'S SKIN ON A HILLTOP.

Major Mather of Cold Spring Harbor Has a Private Snake Story.

COLD SPRING HARBOR, L. I., July 31.—Part of the skin shed by a boa constrictor was found by Major Fred Mather on top of the hill near his house. The piece is sixteen inches long and came from near the snake's tail.

Mr. Mather thinks from the taper of the find that at least two feet of snake was on the small end and about seven feet more on the large end, making the snake between ten and eleven feet long. The circumference of the large end of the "cast" is about eight inches.

This skin is supposed to be part of the skin belonging to the snake seen by Justice Velsor, Dr. O. L. Jones, and other Cold Spring people. The skin is on exhibition at the store of W. S. Keene.

ALBEMARLE HOTEL NEWLY FITTED OUT

Light, Bright, and Luxurious—The Changes Made in the Building.

The Albemarle Hotel, at Twenty-fourth Street and Madison Square West, was illuminated a giorno last night, and Octavius B. Libby, late of the Brevoort House, where he had been for a quarter of a century, welcomed several hundred persons, who came to inspect his new hostelry.

But a few months ago the hotel was a shell, and of the present structure all that remains of the old building is the outer walls. At a cost of $200,000, a new building, deftly contrived to avoid quadrangular rooms, was constructed, and $75,000 equipped it with furniture, carpets, and tableware.

The Albemarle to-day outranks many hotels in this city in lightness, brightness, and absolute cleanliness from sub-cellar to roof. A striking feature of the rooms and parlors is that none resembles another in general character, either as to plan or furniture. Every article of furniture or equipment is brand new and in correct taste.

There are 140 rooms for guests, and 15 of them were taken last night, although the hotel does not really open until to-day. Alexander Macdonald, also of the Brevoort, is the chief clerk, and Charles Brysse the chef. The decorations are in excellent taste. The kitchens, storerooms, and wine cellar are as perfectly equipped as is the rest of the bright and luxurious establishment.

Of those who called at the hotel last night were Police Commissioner Andrews, Gen. Fitz John Porter, H. H. Brockway of the Ashland House, J. R. Cadigan, F. Beck, Excise Commissioner Murray, and Cornelius Van Cott.

The Reorganization of Cordage.

Announcement was made yesterday that the Waterbury Committee, having received deposits of a majority of outstanding bonds, and more than 70 per cent. of the stock, would proceed at once to reorganize the United States Cordage Company. The plan favored by the committee will be made operative, the deposits indicating that security holders have studied out the situation and believe it the most equitable that has been devised.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

CONTESTS WILL BE FEW

Tammany Quarrels Nearly All Settled Before the Primaries.

A LIVELY TIME IN THE ELEVENTH

Dalton and Delaney Factions Will Have all their Men Out To-night—Ex-Alderman McQuade's Resignation.

Tammany Hall will hold its primaries to-night to select members of the next General Committee.

There were several factional rivalries two or three weeks ago, which threatened to be serious, and when the meetings were held to select Inspectors for to-night's meetings there were troublous times in four or five districts. Since that time there has been an attempt to patch up the differences, and, with the exception of the fight in the Eleventh District between factions headed by William Dalton and J. J. Delaney, these efforts have been fairly successful.

There have been attempts on the eve of Tammany's reorganization to unite the Tammany organization and the State Democracy. Individual efforts have been made to bring all Democrats together. Some of the leading members of the party in the State have been more or less active in this direction, and some time ago Senator Hill and others were said to have initiated harmony proceedings. At that time the State Democracy insisted that it would join with the regular organization only on condition of equal representation in the State Convention. Since then the excise question has come to the front. Tammany in its recent consultations has considered this and the attitude which it should assume. If it should become the chief issue the situation as regards Tammany and the State Democracy would be changed somewhat from a campaign without that.

The trouble in the Eleventh District has in no way been lessened during the last week, and the strife for leadership by Dalton and Delaney will result in a lively time to-night. Each side will get out all its men and vote as many as possible in the ninety minutes allowed. At the Fourteenth Street Wigwam yesterday members of the organization from other districts were guessing that Dalton would win.

The trouble in the Thirty-third District, where Patrick J. Ferrigan and ex-Police Justice Burke were rivals for leadership a week ago, has been settled. Mr. Ferrigan has withdrawn from the contest, in the interests of harmony. Lawrence Delmour of the Steering Committee yesterday received a copy of Mr. Ferrigan's letter, in which he declared himself. It was as follows:

Dear Sir: I desire to inform you that after much careful thought and consideration I have, in the interest of harmony and the success of Tammany Hall in the Thirty-third District, deemed it wise to withdraw my name from nomination as Chairman of the Tammany Hall Executive Committee of the Thirty-third Assembly District, especially as dissent and controversy, at a time when all true Democrats should stand together to secure party success, cannot but tend toward depriving us of some of our power and strength. For these reasons I have concluded to withdraw my name, as before stated, ahd, doing so, I desire to thank you and all my friends who have so notably shown their friendship for me during the last few weeks. I would exhort you all to vote at the coming primary for the only ticket which will be presented to you, reliance upon which if you do so your support will be received with the consideration due it. Very faithfully yours,

PATRICK F. FERRIGAN.

In the Thirty-fourth District there will probably be two tickets in the field. This is Jacob A. Seabold's district. It lies on both sides of the Harlem River. That portion which is above it is Mr. Seabold's old district. In the lower part there is an element which is opposed to him. The threatened trouble in the Eighth, where "Barney" Rourke and his followers held a meeting of their own after leaving the regular meeting in possession of Martin Engel, has ceased. Rourke is out of it. He says he is going to move out of the district. This will probably leave the district to Mr. Engel without a contest to-night.

To-night.

There may be a bit of a contest in the Twenty-first. It is likely to result in the selection of E. V. Skinner for district leader, with Matthew Donohue as associate.

In the Twenty-ninth George W. Burrell is to be the associate of Rollin M. Morgan in the leadership.

Ex-Alderman Arthur McQuade, who was a member of the "boodle board," resigned from Tammany Tuesday night. He lives in the Twenty-ninth District, and, like Mr. McQuade has a considerable following. His resignation is said to be due to dislike of John Reilly's leadership. Mr. McQuade had been talked of in some quarters as a Tammany candidate for the State Senate this year.

The primaries to-night, at which all the difficulties in the various districts will be settled, will open at 7:30 and close at 9 o'clock.

Burglar Rearrested When Leaving Jail.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 31.—James W. Phenix, the burglar, who was sentenced to serve five years in State prison for burglary of the Summer residences at Newport, was liberated from jail this morning, his term having expired. He was about to take his departure when Deputy Sheriff Frank Viall arrested him on a warrant, charging him with burglary and assault with intent to kill, in Morristown, Penn., about six years ago.

At that time Phenix was arrested, but escaped from the officers by jumping through the window of a fast running train. He is wanted there on a dozen charges. His partner, a man by the name of Ross, is now serving twelve years in Pennsylvania State Prison for being implicated with Phenix. The criminal was turned over to Chief of Police Rodenbaugh and an assistant. After placing heavy irons upon him they left for Philadelphia.

Woman Excise Violator Fined.

Rosie Amielo was convicted in the Court of Special Sessions yesterday of violating the excise law on June 9 at 188 Hester Street, and was fined $100. She paid. She was the first woman to be found guilty by the new court for excise violation.

Policeman Granville of the Eldridge Street Station charged Rosie's husband, Luigi, and Savalo Pado, her brother-in-law, with assaulting him after he had arrested the woman. Both were committed for three months.

Will Investigate the Civil Service.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 31.—The Sub-Committee of the Joint Legislative Committee, apointed to investigate the State departments, met to-day. Senator Raines and Assemblymen Abell, Foley, Finn, and Cutler, are the members of the committee, which will, to-morrow morning, look into the administration of affirs by the State Civil Service Commission. Afterward the committee will look into the work of the Regents' department.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

THE "MAHOGANY."

THAT'S WHAT THE AUTOCRAT OF THE BREAKFAST TABLE CALLS THE DINING TABLE; AND HE OUGHT TO KNOW. SO HERE ARE OUR NEWEST "MAHOGANIES."

MOST OF THE LONGEST HAVE RICHLY CARVED SUPPORTS. ONE HAS A TOP WITH DELICATELY CARVED EDGE. THE TOP OF ANOTHER IS ORNAMENTED WITH A SINGLE LINE OF INLAY. SIMPLER ONES ARE ALSO VERY ARTISTIC. THEY'RE HIGHLY POLISHED TOPS, RATHER SLENDER LEGS, NOT A STROKE OF CARVING. MADE OF THE VERY BEST OF MAHOGANY.

NO, THEY'RE NOT SO POPULAR AS THE OAK TABLES JUST NOW. LIKELY TO BE, THOUGH, SOON. ARE AND ALWAYS WILL BE RICHER LOOKING.

BUY OF THE MAKER.

GEO. C. FLINT CO.,

43, 45, and 47 West 23d St.,

NEAR BROADWAY.

HERRING'S SAFES

have never been opened by burglars. They protect more money than all others and have been

THE LEADING BANK SAFES

for two generations and stand to-day far in advance of any other make.

HERRING SAFE WORKS,

F. O. HERRING, Manager,

365 Broadway, New-York.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of the United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by the United Press.

—A special pyrotechnic display will be given in Pain's Out-of-Doors Theatre at Manhattan Beach this evening. Capt. Evans and a number of other officers and men from the United States cruiser New-York, now in port, are expected to be present.

—A Bowery hatter has displayed in his window a lot of black felt hats of the style much worn by Chinamen, in which are stamped his name and business address in Chinese characters of gold.

—Harry Ohlmeyer, fifteen years old, of 430 Main Street, New-Rochelle, left home last Saturday to go to the Battery bath. As he has not been seen since it is feared that he has been drowned.

—A ten-year-old boy named Whitmore fell from a fire-escape yesterday afternoon, at his home 251 West Fifty-first Street. He received a compound fracture of the skull and cannot live.

—Dr. Emil Meisner of 239 East Sixtieth Street was fined $25 in the Court of General Sessions yesterday for beating his wife. They were married May 10.

Brooklyn.

—Elizabeth Reilly, whose husband, Joseph Reilly of Paterson, N. J., was killed while engaged in painting the elevated railroad station at Third Avenue and Sixty-fifth Street, July 29, 1893, has brought suit for $50,000 in the United States court against the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company. She alleges that the company was responsible for the death of her husband, as a trolley car knocked down the scaffolding on which he was working.

—Dr. William G. Wright of 360 Quincy Street, who has been arrested several times for stabbing people in quarrels, was again arrested yesterday upon complaint of his wife, who said he threatened to cut her throat with a razor. Detective McCloskey of the Gates Avenue Precinct only arrested him after he had made a fight, armed with an icepick. He was held for trial.

—Mrs. Hattie Smith has obtained a divorce in Oklohama from her husband, John E. Smith, secretary of Park Commissioner Squier of Brooklyn. Mr. Smith was private secretary to Naval Officer Theodore B. Willis. Mrs. Smith was Mr. Smith's second wife. She was the sister of his first wife, who died ten years ago.

—The Atlantic Dock squad, which has been in existence since 1863, will to-day become part of the Brooklyn Police Department. The squad has saved ninety-three persons from drowning since its organization, and has done good work in breaking up the gangs of river thieves. Sergt. Henry Buss is in command of the squad.

—Gen. Horatio C. King has declined the appointment of referee in the case as to the liability of the Directors of the Commercial Bank in the Howell-St. Kerin Mining Company loans. Yesterday Justice Gaynor appointed Herbert T. Ketcham as referee.

—Joseph Jensen, fifty-seven years old, a marble cutter, committed suicide by hanging himself yesterday in the cellar of his house, Jamaica Avenue, near Hemlock Street. He had been out of work, and was despondent.

—Carrie Klundt, nineteen years old, a servant employed at 114 Bushwick Avenue, was badly burned about the limbs yesterday, when her clothing caught fire. She was taken to St. Catharine's Hospital.

—Superintendent of Police William J. McKelvey will start on his Summer vacation to-day. He will visit Portland, Me. Inspector John Mackellar will be Acting Superintendent during his absence.

—Mrs. Alice Lennon, thirty-one years old, of 36 Third Street, while suffering from an attack of melancholia yesterday, committed suicide by taking paris green.

—Col. Loomis L. Langdon, late of the United States Army, has been selected as Grand Marshal of the Maryland Memorial Day parade, Aug. 27.

Long Island.

—The Queens County Board of Supervisors has awarded contracts for the macadamizing of the North Hempstead Turnpike from Roslyn to East Norwich, a distance of seven miles, and the Hoffman Boulevard, from Jamaica Village to the Long Island City line, a distance of six miles.

—Architects are preparing plans for a schoolhouse at Woodhaven, to take the place of the one wrecked by the cyclone.

Thursday
August 1-1895

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-12

GREENHUT AGAIN BEATEN

Application to Delay the Whisky Trust Sale Denied.

THE COURTS REFUSED TO BE USED

Demand for the Withdrawal of Stock Deposited Under the Plan of Reorganization Refused—Interesting Correspondence.

Apparently the final effort of the Greenhut faction to obstruct the plans looking to the reorganization of the Distilling and Cattle Feeding Company came to an end yesterday in Chicago, when Judge Seaman, in the United States Circuit Court, denied the application of John F. Olmstead to be allowed an appeal from the final decree entered by Judge Showalter, ordering the sale of the assets of the company. In this city, however, further obstruction developed in a new quarter. The following letter was received by Mr. John I. Waterbury, President of the Manhattan Trust Company and a member of the Reorganization Committee:

No. 46 Wall Street,
New-York, July 31, 1895.

Dear Sir: We represent stockholders of the Distilling and Cattle Feeding Company who will present this letter, and who are desirous of securing the return of stock deposited with the Manhattan Trust Company under the terms of an agreement of March 9, 1895, between the stockholders and the Reorganization Committee.

In view of the recent affirmance of the judgment of ouster rendered against that corporation by the Illinois Supreme Court, our clients are satisfied that the plan of reorganization cannot be lawfully carried out, and that persons participating in it may become amenable to the penal provisions of the anti-trust statute of Illinois if the committee pursue the matter further.

They have been further advised that the proposed issue of the entire share capital for property considerably less in value is beyond the authority of the committee, or the power of the new corporation, and will subject parties receiving the stock to large individual liability.

For these and other reasons we are constrained herewith to formally demand for our clients the return of the shares of stock represented by the trust receipts, which will be offered for surrender at the time of the delivery of this letter, together with the sum of $4 on each of such shares, or any part thereof remaining unexpended for the purposes specified in the said agreement. We trust that you will comply with this request, and that our reliance will not be put to the necessity of enforcing their rights in the courts.

Yours very truly,
SAMUEL UNTERMYER.

JOHN I. WATERBURY, Esq., President Manhattan Trust Company, and member of the Reorganization Committee.

The letter was referred to the counsel to the committee who disposed of the matter in the following letter:

34 Nassau Street,
New-York, July 31, 1895.

Samuel Untermyer, Esq.:

Dear Sir: Your favor of to-day addressed to Mr. John I. Waterbury, President of the Manhattan Trust Company and member of the Reorganization Committee of the stockholders of the Distilling and Cattle Feeding Company, has been referred to me. Your letter is no surprise. The Reorganization Committee has for some time been in possession of information that Messrs. Greenhut and Morris were seeking some apparently reputable holder of receipts of the Manhattan Trust Company to act as their stool pigeon in an attempt at this late day to check the successful efforts of the committee to rehabilitate a property which the administration of Messrs. Greenhut and Morris had brought to the verge of ruin. The committee knows, for instance, that Mr. Thomas Lynch, Jr., of Chicago and Messrs. Hutchinson and Casey of that city were approached with the request to lend their names to suits to be instituted in this city and in Chicago to interfere with the sale of the Distilling and Cattle Feeding Company's property and the course of the reorganization. To their honor be it said, these gentlemen refused to become parties to schemes which had as the end only wreck and ruin to innocent investors. In the case of Mr. Lynch, the committee is informed that large sums of money and future reward were offered if that gentleman would merely consent to the use of his name. It is evident that Messrs. Greenhut and Morris have been compelled to find their dummy in Mr. Pynchon, and the fact that your letter is written within twenty-four hours after the transfer into his name of certificates of the Manhattan Trust Company, representing 1,000 shares confirms this view. The request contained in your letter is refused for the following reasons:

1. The gentleman who handed your letter to Mr. Waterbury, and of whom you speak as a stockholder, was Mr. James M. Pynchon, until recently a confidential employe of Messrs. Counselman & Day, and otherwise intimately related to members of that firm. Messrs. Counselman & Day have been the brokers and representatives of Messrs. Morris and Greenhut in matters connected with the Distilling and Cattle Feeding Company, and particularly in their purchase of the $800,000 Distilling and Cattle Feeding Company's bonds at 50 cents on the dollar, and in the stock speculations conducted by those gentlemen which resulted in foisting a loss of $510,000 on the treasury of that company, both of which transactions are, as you may know, the subject of suit by Receiver McNulta, wherein Messrs. Greenhut and Morris are parties defendant. We infer, therefore, that this application emanates from the same source. Mr. Greenhut, as you may be aware, confessed in open court, immediately after his appointment as receiver and while still President of the company, that he was heavily short of the stock of his own company, and we have good reason to believe that he has not changed that interest, although removed as receiver by the court, with a stinging rebuke for the manner in which he had abused its confidence and its functions. Under these circumstances, we take it for granted that the only interest which Mr. Pynchon represents is the short interest in the market and the personal interest of the defendants in the suits brought by Receiver McNulta to recover the diverted funds and property of the Distilling and Cattle Feeding Company. These interests the committee, as the conservator of the property, has had to contend with before, and I am happy to say, successfully. They are entitled to no consideration except as to their ability to respond in damages. The interests of bona-fide holders of the Manhattan Trust Company's receipts will always receive, I can assure you, not only the fullest consideration and solicitude, but that care which has characterized the course of the committee heretofore.

Nor, I may add, do the reasons adduced by you for Mr. Pynchon's request commend themselves as seriously advanced.

2. We do not regard Mr. Pynchon's fear of becoming amenable to the "anti-trust" statutes of Illinois as an evidence of his good faith, but on the contrary. If Mr. Pynchon were so anxious to avoid liability of that sort, we should have advised him not to have transferred yesterday into his name the only Manhattan Trust Company receipts which he pretends to hold. The eagerness of his representatives, Messrs. Hollister & Babcock, to further involve him by to-day presenting 7,200 additional Trust Company receipts, with the request that they be immediately transferred into his name, we take to be merely further evidence that Mr. Pynchon's sole interest is as the dummy of some one else, put forward for the sole and reprehensible purpose of purely injurious litigation. This conclusion is emphasized by the information brought to the committee that Messrs. Counselman & Day have been heavy borrowers of Manhattan Trust Company receipts, and the natural inference therefrom is that the certificates presented on behalf of Mr. Pynchon are borrowed in his name, not owned.

Moreover, were Mr. Pynchon a bona fide certificate holder, he might rest confident that what you term the "anti-trust statutes of Illinois" had been carefully considered by the counsel of the committee, and that the committee will proceed only in full conformity with the laws of that State.

3. We do not either regard as well founded the grave anxiety which you intimate has induced Mr. Pynchon to seek advice upon his possible liability upon the stock concerning whose issue he has asked no information, and, therefore, knows nothing, nor do we agree with the advice you state he has received that such proposed issue is beyond the authority of the committee or the power of the new corporation regarding which he is equally in ignorance. On the contrary, the committee is advised that the steps hitherto taken by it, as well as those it may propose, are strictly within its powers and just as strictly within the law.

4. I desire to call your further attention to the consideration known as the obligation of a contract. The certificates which Mr. Pynchon claims now to hold, represent an interest which has assented to the reorganization plan by agreement duly executed. Mr. Pynchon particularly, whose apparent interest voluntarily assumed dates but from yesterday, is chargeable with full notice of all the considerations of which he complains.

The committee you may rest assured, will proceed with the duty with which it was intrusted, and which it has hitherto executed with fidelity and success, viz.: the preservation and rehabilitation of this great property. Believe me, Sir, very respectfully yours,
NATHAN BIJUR.

FUNERAL OF DR. EDWARD BEECHER

Six Hundred Friends at the Services in Brooklyn—Eulogy by the Rev. Thomas K. Beecher.

The public funeral services over the body of the Rev. Dr. Edward Beecher were held in Plymouth Church, in Orange Street, Brooklyn, yesterday morning. About 600 persons were present.

The casket was carried into the church by Gen. C. T. Christensen, William B. Boerum, Albert H. Day, William Foster, and James Lane.

In the Beecher pew were the widow of the Rev. Dr. Beecher, Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher, Mrs. Isabella Beecher Hooker, the Rev. Frederick W. Beecher of Angelica, N. Y.; Eugene F. Beecher, Mrs. Thomas K. Beecher, and Miss V. Beecher. The Rev. Samuel B. Halliday, who was the assistant of Henry Ward Beecher, was also present.

Gen. Horatio C. King presided at the organ and played Chopin's Funeral March while the friends of Dr. Beecher were assembling.

On the platform were the Rev. Thomas K. Beecher of Elmira, a brother of Dr. Beecher; the Rev. Dr. R. R. Meredith of the Tompkins Avenue Congregational Church, and the Rev. Horace Porter, the assistant of the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott.

The Rev. Dr. Meredith delivered a eulogy, the Rev. Mr. Porter offered prayer, and the Rev. Thomas K. Beecher made an address. He said in part:

Edward Beecher, born of Roxanna Foote and Lyman Beecher, Jesus was born of woman; you were born of woman. Jesus lived and suffered; you lived and suffered. Jesus laid down his life and you have laid down your life. An avalanche does not stop for a tiny gravestone. It's not written that life shall stop for such a trifle as death. Henceforth we know you no more after the flesh.

This is the illumination of the early Christian. I am able to tell you that death, as business men phrase it, has been discounted daily for years in this man's life. "I would not have you ignorant." The Lord shall appear in the heavens with a shout and with the archangels of heaven. The dead shall rise and shall be caught up to meet the Lord. Let us learn the letters of our alphabet: "I am the Alpha and the Omega." Let us be steadfast, immovable. Our labor in the Lord is not in vain. Deny yourselves worldly lusts, as this man did. Live soberly and righteously, looking for the blessed end and for Jesus Christ, who gave himself for us that He might purify us for Himself.

After the Rev. Dr. Meredith had pronounced the benediction the body was taken to the Grand Central Station. The interment will be made to-day in the cemetery at Georgetown, Mass., where Alice, the daughter of the Rev. Dr. Beecher, and his brother George are buried.

CLUBBED AT THE DOOR OF HIS STORE

Druggist Hartvigson's Adventure with a Man Whose Defense Is Intoxication.

Max Hartvigson, a druggist of 2,550 Third Avenue, had a singular experience with a drunken man at his store door early yesterday morning. After closing, at 11 o'clock Tuesday night, he went away with several friends and returned a few moments after 1 o'clock yesterday morning to go to his sleeping apartments in the rear. When he reached the door and put put his key in the lock he was accosted by a man armed with a big club, who stepped from the doorway of the next house.

"What are you doing?" said the stranger.

"I am going in my own house," Hartvigson replied. "Is it any of your business?"

"You are a liar! You don't live here! Get out or I'll club you!" the stranger said, and before the frightened druggist could move the big club descended upon his right arm and disabled him. As he staggered back down it came again on his back, causing him to cry out in pain.

Policeman Gumbrecht of the Morrisania Police Station heard the noise and ran to Hartvigson's rescue. The unknown assailant started to run away when he saw the policeman, but was so intoxicated that he was captured before he had gone a block.

Hartvigson was taken into his house by friends, and suffered intense pain all night. His assailant would not give his rame at the station house, but in the Morrisania Court yesterday morning he said he was George Van Settle, twenty-nine years old, a laborer of 332 East Fifty-fourth Street. He said he had been intoxicated and could not remember a thing that happened. Hartvigson was in court also, but walked with difficulty. Van Settle was held in $300 bail for trial.

INSURANCE FOR POSTAL EMPLOYES

Their Mutual Aid Association to Extend Its Operations.

The Postal Employes' Mutual Aid Association filed with the County Clerk yesterday a certificate from the State Insurance Department, authorizing it to transact business under the insurance laws of this State.

The objects of the association are to provide a benefit of $1,000 to the beneficiaries of deceased members, and to promote the welfare of its living members. The incorporators are Postmaster Dayton, Thomas A. Jardines, Edward M. Morgan, John A. Mandeville, Thomas J. Clark, Victor J. Bradley, Robert P. Walsh, Edward L. Denton, and James Davis. Officers will be elected in a few days.

At present the membership of the association is confined to employes in the New-York Post Office, but, now that the association is incorporated, it is intended to extend its scope to take in all postal employes in the United States. There are over 100,000 persons in the employ of the Government who are eligible to membership, and it is hoped in time to get the majority of these into the association.

The association has now a fund of $15,000, which is $7,000 more than the surplus it is required to carry under the insurance laws. It is stated that the rates of assessment are very low, and that the association will be economically managed. Any person eligible to become a member may retain his membership after he ceases to be a postal employe.

SAFE CONDUCTS FOR CRIMINALS

They Will Hereafter Be Issued Only by the Treasury Department.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—The Treasury Department and the Department of Justice to-day took steps effectually to stop the issuance of safe conducts to persons who seek entrance into the United States from Canada, who would otherwise be liable to punishment here by reason of offenses committed. The action leading to the adoption of this policy was reported from Detroit.

A man in Canada under indictment in Michigan for smuggling applied for a safe conduct into the United States on the pretext that he would be able to give valuable information to the authorities. The request was indorsed by the Collector, and was granted by the Assistant District Attorney.

The man came across the line, and served as barkeeper for his brother at the race track for two weeks. At the end of that period the smuggler requested that his safe conduct be renewed. This was referred to the officials here. As a result, the Collector and District Attorney have been instructed that in the future no safe conducts shall be issued except from the Treasury Department.

Bail for Alleged Murderers.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., July 31.—Police Sergeant George Krieger and Patrolman Henry O'Brien, who shot John Spellisy at Union Hill last Thursday night, have been admitted to bail by Judge Lippincott to-day in $10,000 each, to answer a charge of murder in the second degree. Assemblyman James Usher and Charles F. Ruh of Union Hill became security for them.

INSPECTOR BRENNAN NOW

Mr. Welles of Brooklyn Gives the Vacancy to a Republican.

SERGT. BROWN IS MADE A CAPTAIN

Sergt. Burford Advanced to Command —The New Inspector and His Rivals—A Policeman Thirty-three Years.

Police Commissioner Welles of Brooklyn yesterday filled the position of Inspector, made vacant by the death of Inspector Edward Reilly, by the promotion of Capt. John Brennan, who had been in command of the Vernon Avenue Precinct.

Sergt. Edmund Brown, who had been in command of the Twenty-fifth Sub-Precinct, at Bath Beach, was made a Captain, and Sergt. William J. Burford of the Bedford Avenue Precinct was made Commanding Sergeant.

Inspector Brennan is a stanch Republican, and was indorsed by the Executive Committee of the Republican County Committee. He had three competitors for the place—Capt. Clayton of the Twenty-fourth Precinct, Capt. Buckholz of the Sixth, both Republicans, and Capt. Kenny of the First Precinct, a Shepard Democrat.

Inspector John Brennan,
A Brooklyn Veteran Who Has Been Promoted.

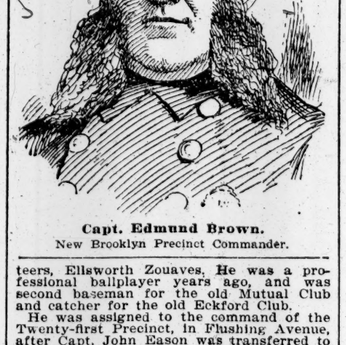
It was thought at one time that Capt. Kenny would get the place, but when the Republican Executive Committee indorsed Capt. Brennan, Capt. Kenny's chances were gone.

Inspector Brennan has been a policeman thirty-three years. He was born in Ireland in 1834. He came to this country when he was very young. In his early life he was a clerk. He was appointed a policeman Dec. 18, 1862, and three years later was promoted to be Sergeant. He served as a Sergeant until 1885, when he was made a Captain, and assigned to the Sixteenth Precinct, the station house of which is in Clymer Street. He was soon transferred to the Ninth Precinct station in Gates Avenue. He remained there until June 14 of this year, when he was transferred to the Vernon Avenue Precinct.

Inspector Brennan is as straight as an arrow, and his hair is as white as snow. He is a well-read and well-informed man, and has a faculty of making friends. He lives with his family at 277 Madison Street, in the Twenty-third Ward, and opposite the Boys' High School.

Capt. Edmund Brown is a Brooklynite, having been born in that city fifty-eight years ago. He became a policeman Dec. 28, 1864, and was made a Roundsman in 1882 and a Sergeant in 1884. He was for several years in command of the old Sixth Sub-Precinct, now the Nineteenth Precinct, and when the Twenty-fifth Sub-Precinct was created he was placed in command. He is a Republican. He has frequently seen men pushed by him in the line of promotion, but he has waited patiently, and was very happy yesterday when he received the prize for which he has waited years.

Capt. Brown went to the civil war as a private in the Eleventh New-York Volunteers, Ellsworth Zouaves. He was a professional ballplayer years ago, and was second baseman for the old Mutual Club and catcher for the old Eckford Club.



Capt. Edmund Brown.
New Brooklyn Precinct Commander.

He was assigned to the command of the Twenty-first Precinct, in Flushing Avenue, after Capt. John Eason was transferred to the Vernon Avenue Precinct.

Sergt. William J. Burford, who was made Commanding Sergeant of the Twenty-fifth Sub-Precinct, is fifty-eight years old, and has been on the police force since 1868. He was made a Sergeant in 1879, and since then has been attached to the Fifth Precinct, in Bedford Avenue.

After the three new officials were sworn in they received the congratulations of their friends. The news of the promotions was received with pleasure by the members of the department, as all the new officials are popular men.

Inspector Brennan was assigned to the Third District, which includes the Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Fourteenth, Sixteenth, Nineteenth, and Twentieth Precincts.

WAITING FOR THE SUPREME COURT

Aqueduct Commissioners Do Nothing as to Jerome Park Reservoir.

The meeting of the Aqueduct Commission yesterday was attended by Gen. Duane and Messrs. Tucker, Cannon, and Greene. After the transaction of general business, the following resolution, offered by Mr. Greene, was adopted:

Whereas, The matter of the Jerome Park Contract is now before the Supreme Court of the State on the application for an injunction in the case of one Tyrrell against the city,

Resolved, That no action in the matter be taken by this commission at this meeting, and that the whole matter, including all briefs, statements, and protests, do lie upon the table subject to the decision of the court.

Mr. Greene declined to discuss the award of the Jerome Park Reservoir contract or the status of Contractor O'Brien or any other bidder, on the plea that the judgment of the Commissioners is a matter of record to be passed upon by the court.

Corporation Counsel Scott said that he had prepared no opinion on the award of the contract to Mr. McDonald and should not act until the decision of the Supreme Court was given.

Minor claims and proofs of titles were considered yesterday by Messrs. Bergen, Edson, and Warner, the Jerome Park Reservoir Commissioners, who will meet Aug. 28.

Refugees from Ecuador.

The Pacific mail steamship Columbia, which arrived from Colon yesterday, had among her passengers three priests, three sisters, and two mother superiors, refugees from Eucador, from which country they had been driven by mobs. They went at once to Elizabeth, N. J., where is situated the convent of their order, and where another party, whose story has been told, had preceded them.

MORE MONEY FOR CLEAN STREETS

Board of Estimate Votes to Issue Bonds—Clark Carroll of General Sessions Wants More Funds.

There was a special meeting of the Board of Estimate yesterday, to provide for Col. Waring's department. It was the first meeting in nearly a month, and so much routine business had accumulated that it was decided to hold another meeting to-day.

A communication was received from the Board of Health, stating that the sum of $137,597, which Col. Waring had on hand to clean the streets for August, was not enough. It was stated that an additional sum of $80,638.66 was necessary to keep the streets in a sanitary condition, this sum to be derived from the sale of revenue bonds, under the Emergency act. All but Deputy Controller Storrs voted to authorize the issue of the bonds.

The money for the pay of the cart drivers in Col. Waring's department for the month of July was ordered paid. It amounted to $28,095.52. Deputy Commissioner Storrs also refused to vote, and was excused on this question, as he was on the previous one.

The Board of Health, through President Wilson, asked for a transfer of $795.16 to pay the salaries of Sanitary Inspectors for July, which was granted. Then followed another communication from the Board of Health, stating that in asking the Board to issue revenue bonds, under the Emergency act, the board was determined that no more money would be spent than absolutely necessary for the preservation of the public health.

Col. Waring was present, but did not address the board in person. He sent a letter, which was read. It asked for the issue of bonds to make up a deficit caused by the transfer from various funds to the fund for the removal of snow and ice last February. He has the legal right to ask for this money, as it was included in the original estimated deficit of $600,000. The request was referred to the Controller.

A letter was read from Chief Clerk Carroll of the Court of General Sessions, asking for $1,814.62 to defray the expense of hiring extra clerks to look after the indictments The money, the Clerk stated, could be got by transferring that sum from the unexpended balance of the salary account. The matter was referred to the Controller.

A letter was received from the Commissioner of Public Works stating that Col. Appleton of the Seventh Regiment had asked that the pavement and curb around the armory be replaced, as it was worn out. It was referred to the Controller.

A communication was received from the Bronx River Sewer Commission, asking for $5,000 to carry on their work. The matter was referred to the Counsel to the Corporation.

The Commissioner of Street Improvements of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, asked for $84,712.50 to asphalt Willis Avenue. The request was referred to the Controller.

SECRETARY MORTON GOT SOAKED

If He Had Heeded the Predictions of His Weather Bureau He Would Have Had an Umbrella.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Secretary Morton went out to the experimental farm station yesterday. As he left his office his secretary handed him an umbrella and mentioned the fact that the Weather Bureau had prophesied showers during the day. The Secretary cast a glance upward and saw the sun shining out of a cloudless sky. There was apparently no more probability of rain than there is of a fight between Japan and Russia. The Secretary evidently thought so. He declined the proffered umbrella with the remark that he "guessed the Weather Bureau was a little off in its predictions to-day."

About the time he had got well out to the farm a huge bank of black clouds suddenly appeared in the west, and there followed, a few minutes later, a furious downpour of rain. The Secretary was so delighted with the accuracy of the weather prediction that he forgot the embarrassment which the shower caused him, and to a friend, later in the evening, he dilated enthusiastically upon the bureau's clever work. He asserted, among other things, that at least twenty of the predictions during the current month had been verified. His friend radically differed with him and contended that the bureau was "not so great a success as the Secretary believed." Thereupon Secretary Morton sent for the reports for July, but found that they were not supplemented by any verifications. This led him to-day to issue a new order which will require the forecaster at Washington to furnish with his daily reports in future a daily verification. A similar order will be sent to the observers at New-York, Boston, San Francisco, and other important points. This new order, the Secretary believes, will quicken the interest of the employes in their work and result in a general betterment of the service.

TO BEAUTIFY THE BRIDGE PLAZA

A. E. Parfitt Presents a Plan to the Mayor of Brooklyn.

Mayor Schieren of Brooklyn, who has always been opposed to allowing the railroads to use Liberty Street or the bridge Plaza, in Brooklyn, received a visit yesterday from Albert E. Parfitt of the Tree-Planting Society. Mr. Parfitt is an architect. He represented on his visit Willis L. Ogden and other residents of the First Ward, Brooklyn Heights.

He submitted to the Mayor a plan for beautifying the bridge Plaza and also Liberty Street. This plan is very pleasing to Mayor Schieren, and he studied it very carefully.

It provides for a roadway fifty-six feet wide, to extend through the centre of the Plaza to the bridge, from Liberty Street. The rest of the Plaza is to be divided, according to the plan, into four plots. Between these plots there will be roadways, which will be used as approaches to the bridge.

The plots are to be surrounded with asphalt, with grass in the centre of the ground, and trees will be set in different places, but in uniform order.

Sixteen of the twenty-one elevated railroad pillars which surmount the Plaza would be inclosed in the plots, and arranged so that they would not be unsightly, as they are at present.

If the city will pay for the asphalt work, the Tree-Planting Society will put down the grass and plant the trees free of cost.

The plan will not be acted upon until the bridge Trustees have decided on a plan for the terminal facilities for the surface railroads. There was to have been a meeting yesterday, but, as the railroad Presidents had not received a copy of the Howell plan, which provides for using the space under the bridge approach, the meeting was postponed for a week.

TWO WICKED EAST ROCKAWAY BOYS

Proved to be Corn Thieves and Blamed for All Local Crimes.

EAST ROCKAWAY, L. I., July 31.—John M. Carman, a farmer and hotel proprietor, caught two small boys coming out of his cornfield the other day with their arms full of freshly picked ears of corn. He took the boys to his hotel. They were Samuel and Frederick Gardiner, eight and ten years old, respectively.

As the boys were, in Mr. Carman's opinion, too young to be arrested, he put them on a table in the hotel and invited the guests to inspect the youthful pilferers. The boys were very defiant and took the exhibition coolly. Neither spoke a word while the guests marched around them and delivered lectures on wrongdoing. When told that they could go, the two boys walked out of the hotel with the utmost unconcern.

The boys are looked upon in this place as being a wicked pair of youngsters. Several attempts to break into the schoolhouse have been laid at their door, and many other escapades that have proved expensive to residents of the village are credited to them.

TEST BY THE OLD BOARD

Police Justices' Case Now in the Supreme Court.

EX-CLERK THE NOMINAL COMPLAINANT

Constitutionality of the Law Creating the City Magistrates' Courts and the Court of Special Sessions Under Review.

The question of the constitutionality of the act abolishing the old Board of Police Justices, and creating the new City Magistrates' Courts and the Court of Special Sessions, is at last to come squarely to an issue.

The farcical proceeding in the Thornton habeas corpus case that was brought before Justice Stover, in the Supreme Court, at the instigation of the old Police Justices, was instituted simply to show, if possible, that the removal of the former occupants of the police bench was illegal.

In a proceeding begun yesterday by Charles Haldane and D. M. Kellogg, as attorneys for James P. Keating, formerly Clerk of the old Court of Special Sessions, the creation of the new courts is attacked, on constitutional grounds, as well as the abolition of the old courts. In this action Keating, suing for himself and for his associates, the clerks and other employes of the old Police Board, and for the former Police Justices as well, seeks to enjoin Controller Fitch from paying the new City Magistrates and Justices of the Court of Special Sessions their salaries.

On behalf of Keating and the others, Mr. Haldane yesterday obtained from Justice O'Brien, in Supreme Court, Chambers, an order directing the Controller to show cause next Thursday, in Supreme Court, Chambers why he should not be permanently restrained from making any payments out of the fund set aside for the police courts, except to the old Police Justices and their clerks and employes.

Keating sets forth in his complaint that Chapter 601 of the laws of 1895, creating the new courts, was passed in violation of the Constitution.

"So much of said Chapter 601," declares the complaint, "as assumes to abolish the office of Police Justice, and to determine the terms of office of the officers named in Section 1 of said act, (the old Police Justices,) is repugnant to the provisions of Section 22 of Article 6 of the Constitution of the State of New-York, and is void.

"That Sections 3, 11, 14, (Subdivision 4,) 18, and 19 of said act are repugnant to Section 17 of Article 3 of said Constitution, and are void.

"That Section 14 of said act is repugnant to Section 6 of Article 1, and to Section 18 of Article 6, and to Section 2 of Article 1 of said Constitution, and is void.

"That said act, from and including Section 2 to and including Section 29 thereof, is repugnant to said provisions of the Constitution, and confers no power or jurisdiction upon any City Magistrate or Justice of the Court of Special Sessions to do or perform any act whatsoever, and is void as against plaintiff and the other persons for whom he sues.

"That, by reason of the matters and things above set forth, plaintiff and the other persons for whose benefit this suit is brought have reason to believe that the Justices of said city and county, and Clerks and other officers and employes of the Board of Police Justices, the Police Courts, and the Court of Special Sessions, and are all entitled to their salaries and emoluments for the year 1895 out of the unexpended balance of the appropriation made therefor."

The sections of the Constitution relied on by Mr. Haldane in support of his position are as follows:

Section 22 of Article 6.—Justices of the Peace and other local judicial officers provided for in Sections 17 and 18, in office when this article takes effect shall hold their offices until the expiration of their respective terms.

Section 17 of Article 3.—No act shall be passed which shall provide that any existing law, or any part thereof, shall be made or delivered in part of said act, or which shall enact that any existing law, in any way thereof, shall be applicable, except by inserting it in such act.

Section 18 of Article 6.—Inferior local courts of civil and criminal jurisdiction may be established by the Legislature, but no inferior local court hereafter created shall be a court of record. The Legislature shall not hereafter confer upon any inferior or local court of its creation, any equity jurisdiction or any greater jurisdiction in other respects than is conferred upon county courts by or under this article. Except as herein otherwise provided, all judicial officers shall be elected or appointed at such times and in such manner as the Legislature may direct.

Section 6 of Article 1.—No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime * * * unless on presentment of a grand jury * * *

Section 2 of Article 1.—The trial by jury in all cases in which it has been heretofore used shall remain inviolate forever * * *

The last two sections quoted are held by Keating's lawyers to be in conflict with the powers delegated to the new Court of Special Sessions to try defendants for misdemeanors without a jury, and without indictment.

Corporation Counsel Scott, on the argument of the motion, next Thursday, will, it is expected, be assisted by Lewis L. Delafield, who has appeared in the part in all the actions aimed at the new Justices and Magistrates.

HE PAID $8 A PINT FOR "CHAMPAGNE"

Ex-Senator Gormley Tells How He Lost $1,000 at Coney Island.

Madalene Le Verne, an actress; Herbert Gray, her manager; William Loudon, proprietor of a saloon on the Bowery at West Brighton, and Fred Atkins, his bartender, the four persons arrested who are accused of having stolen $1,000 from ex-Senator James Gormley of Boston while the latter was on a visit to Coney Island a week ago, were arraigned for examination in the West Brighton Police Court yesterday. Justice of the Peace Finnerty and George C. Eldridge appeared for the prisoners, and Assistant District Attorney Callahan represented the people.

Mr. Gormley was the first witness, and for three hours he was busy describing in detail his visits to concert halls, purchases of "champagne" at $8 a pint, and other interesting and costly amusements. Under cross-examination Mr. Gormley stated that when he became a little dazed from the effects of the strong Coney Island "champagne," Atkins stole his purse and passed it to Loudon.

Fred Rudolph, a hotel clerk, testified that he saw the ex-Senator count $1,000 in new bills that morning before he left the hotel. Justice Nostrand adjourned the case until Friday.

THE ARION'S NEW MUSICAL DIRECTOR

Julius Lorenz of Prussia to Succeed Frank Van der Stucken.

Julius Lorenz of Glogau, Prussian Silesia, was elected Musical Director of the Arion Society Tuesday night to succeed Frank Van der Stucken, who resigned several weeks ago.

There were fifty-eight applicants for the position, but the successful candidate was the only one placed in nomination by the Music Committee. Mr. Lorenz was highly recommended by Max Bruch, the Berlin composer.

Mr. Lorenz will come to America in the Fall. His salary as Musical Director of the Arion will be $2,000 per year. He has also been offered the position of Musical Director of the Arion Society of Newark, N. J., at a salary of $1,000 a year.

Julius Lorenz is thirty-three years old, and comes from a musical family, his father having been chamber musician to the King of Hanover. He has studied under some of the most noted musicians of Germany, and several of his compositions hold high place in the music of to-day.

Jersey City Tax Rate $27.50.

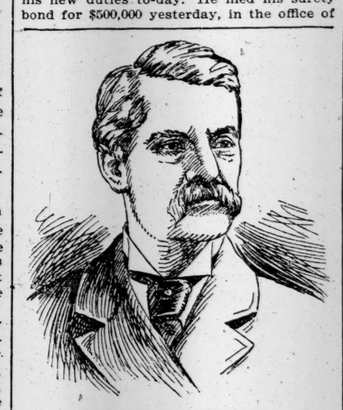
JERSEY CITY, N. J., July 31.—The Finance Board to-night fixed the annual budget for the fiscal year, beginning Dec. 1. The total amount to be raised is $2,463,688.63.

The tax rate will be $27.50, the same as last year. It is a slight reduction, however, because the county taxes have been increased 40 cents on each $1,000. This is included in the $27.50.

GEN. M'COOK IS CITY CHAMBERLAIN

Sworn In by the Mayor Yesterday According to Programme—He Will Take Possession of the Office To-day.

The Mayor's programme of appointing Gen. Anson G. McCook to succeed Joseph J. O'Donohue as City Chamberlain, as announced in The New-York Times yesterday, was carried out to the letter. Gen. McCook has taken the oath of office, and will begin his new duties to-day. He filed his surety bond for $500,000 yesterday, in the office of the Controller. The sureties are the American Surety Company and Gen. Samuel Thomas. Formerly four bondsmen were required, but the law which allows surety companies to go upon the bonds of this and like city officials does away with the necessity for that number.



Gen. Anson G. McCook.
Sworn in as City Chamberlain Yesterday by Mayor Strong.

Gen. McCook appeared at the City Hall shortly before noon. He said nothing as to the nature of his mission, and it was not until a minute or two before taking the oath, that it was known that he was to take it. Presently the Mayor sent for the official appointment book. Then Gen. McCook stood up, holding up his right hand, while Mayor Strong read the prescribed oath. Then the new City Chamberlain signed his name, and after shaking hands with the Mayor, went away.

Gen. McCook will take possession of his office in the Stewart Building to-day. It is not known when the new Chamberlain will attempt any reorganization of the working force in his office. The present deputy is John E. Campbell, and there has been a theory that Gen. McCook might retain him.

It was said yesterday that no changes would be made for the present, at any rate.

Gen. McCook has been one of the leaders in the County Republican Committee of the Brookfield faction. Under a provision of the machine's constitution, he must resign from that body as soon as he qualifies "for a public office of emolument." This will leave a vacancy in the delegation from the old Twenty-first Assembly District. Whoever succeeds him will be a Brookfield man, as the delegation is solidly of that faction.

OFFERINGS FOR THE PORTRAIT SHOW

Many Paintings, New and Old, to be Shown at he Academy in November.

A great many offers of portraits of men, women, and children for the portrait show to be held in November at the National Academy of Design, for the benefit of St. John's Guild and the Orthopaedic Hospital, have been received lately by the manager, E. Hamilton Bell of 48 East Twentieth Street.

A decision will be made in regard to the acceptance of these offers until the return from Europe in September of Henry Marguand, James Speyer, and Mrs. John A. Lowery, who expect to secure the loan of an interesting collection of portraits by Carolus Duran, Burne-Jones, Watts, and Sir Frederic Leighton, and other French and English artists of American women who have married men with titles.

Among the offers of portraits received by Mr. Bell are a portrait by Holl, a portrait of Mrs. Jacob Wendell, by Sargent; a number of portraits of his family, by S. B. Morse, the inventor of the telegraph; portraits by Miss Maria Brooks of the Rev. Dr. Huntington, and the Rev. Dr. Dix; the Princess Charlotte by Gainsborough, a portrait of Mrs. C. H. T. Collis, by S. B. Waugh of Philadelphia, and a portrait of Rachel. John Cropper of Washington offers a portrait of his grandmother by Charles Willson Peale, and a portrait of his mother by Charles C. Ingham.

There are also offers of a Sir Joshua Reynolds, a portrait of a child by Sir Godfrey Kneller, a portrait of Mrs. Catherine Stewart Lathrop by Philip Morris; a portrait by Holbein, and a portrait from the Metropolitan Museum of Art of Mary Ball, the mother of George Washington, by Thomas Hudson—the only known portrait of her.

MARRIED ON THE THIRTEENTH DAY

So Short an Acquaintance Resulted in Mrs. Canniff Getting a Poor Husband.

NEWARK, N. J., July 31.—William B. Atwood, a music teacher, was held for a hearing on a charge of larceny by Justice Condit of West Orange this morning. The complainant is Mr. Annie C. Canniff of West Orange. Last September Mrs. Canniff, who was a widow, advertised for boarders. Atwood answered the advertisement, and appeared to like the place so well that within thirteen days after he came, on Sept. 26, he and Mrs. Canniff were married by her cousin, the Rev. B. Durand.

Atwood deserted his new wife four days afterward, taking with him $71 in cash and two notes for $893 and $320, respectively; a diamond ring and a pin, each valued at $75, and a gold pin worth $7, the property of the widow. Nothing was seen of Atwood until Sunday, when Mrs. Canniff saw him at Coney Island. Before she could secure his arrest he dodged into a crowd.

Returning to her home in West Orange, she told Captain of Police Bamford that she had seen Atwood, and he was arrested in a house near the city line on Springfield Avenue, Newark, and taken to West Orange, where he was arraigned.

Mrs. Canniff claims that Atwood lived with a woman in Englewood who claims to be his wife, and that he has a wife also living at 64 Dorchester Avenue, Sovereign Hill, Mass. This Atwood denies. He is about thirty-five years old, and Mrs. Canniff is five years his senior.

CASHIER WALDEN PROBABLY IN JAMAICA

Evidence that He Sailed from Boston Under an Assumed Name.

BOSTON, July 31.—Julius Pinney of Willimantic, Conn., having stated yesterday that he saw John L. Walden, the missing Treasurer of the Dime Bank of that city, in Boston July 19, and that Walden said he was going to Jamaica, inquiry was made today at the Jamaica steamship office, where it was learned that the steamship Brookline, which sailed July 24, had a passenger who booked as "Julius Pinney" of Willimantic, Conn., and bought only an outward ticket.

If the real Julius Pinney is at present in Willimantic, Conn., as seems probable from the dispatches received from that place, it would seem that the man who sailed from here on the Brookline was Walden, booked under Pinney's name.

Violated the Contract Labor Law.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—The Immigration Bureau has instructed Commissioner Senner at New-York at once to begin suit against Liugi Giuliano, a naturalized Italian, for violation of the alien contract labor law, and to deport five Italians brought over by him on the steamship Neustria, arriving July 24. Giuliano is a junk dealer, and has a permit to work on the city scows in search of rags, iron, &c. The five men in their affidavits say that they were hired at $1.25 a day in Italy to come over here and work on these scows.

WHEAT INJURED BY STORM

Eighty Thousand Acres in North Dakota Reported Ruined.

TOTAL CROP WILL STILL BE LARGE

Good Authorities Expect a Yield Nearly if Not Quite Equal to That of 1891—One Dissenting Opinion.

DULUTH, Minn., July 31.—The hail and wind storm in North Dakota the latter part of last week did a vast amount of damage in several localities, and in the track of the storm the wheat yield will be practically nothing where it was expected to get at least from eighteen to thirty bushels per acre. In many cases whole fields of grain, covering many thousands of acres, were laid low, and the almost ripe grain was beaten into the ground and destroyed. The latest estimates are to the effect that not less than 80,000 acres of growing wheat were destroyed, and that the total loss is in the neighborhood of $500,000. The storm will reduce the yield by several hundred thousand bushels, and will leave many North Dakota farmers in bad shape, as all had been confidently counting on one of the largest crops ever harvested in the Northwest. Many of the farmers will be ruined.

In spite of this disaster, which many of the grain shippers here consider grossly exaggerated, the grain men and elevator men of the Northwest are continuing their preparations for handling one of the

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Sharp Advances Follow the Culmination of Profit-Taking.

THE RECOVERY LED BY THE GRANGERS

Chicago Gas and Missouri Pacific Also Score Material Gains—Coal Stocks Lower—The General List Distinctly Strong.

WEDNESDAY—P. M.

Profit taking on the recent advance continued this morning, but culminated in the early afternoon. A period of dullness ensued and then renewed buying became pronounced. Under this incentive prices moved up so easily that the short interest became alarmed and hastened to cover outstanding contracts. The movement continued until the close of business, and at the end stocks were at the best prices of the day.

The recovery was particularly noticeable in the Grangers, and from the low record made in the early part of the day Rock Island advanced 2, St. Paul 1⅛, Burlington 1, Northwestern ¾, and Atchison ½. The net gains for the day, however, were, with the exception of Rock Island, which was up 1¼, only fractional. The improvement extended to the general list. Missouri Pacific was particularly strong, and closed at 37⅜, its top price, a net gain of 2¼ points. Louisville and Nashville moved within narrower limits than on recent days, and closed unchanged. Kansas and Texas preferred, Wabash preferred, and Wheeling and Lake Erie were fractionally higher. The coal stocks were quiet and lower.

Chicago Gas scored the most important advance in the industrial group, closing at 57⅜, its highest price, a net gain of 2 points. Sugar, from its low price, 115¼, rallied to 116⅜, but its net gain was only ⅝. The contest between the two parties in the stock seems to be unabated, with the results on the side of the bulls, as every day the stock closes at a slight advance. The trading in Whisky was fairly good, and, although the stock at one time sold at 21, it closed at 20⅜, a loss of ⅛ on the day. The Greenhut faction is making a final effort in the courts to prevent the sale of the property on Aug. 14, with what result remains to be seen. Tennessee Coal and Iron scored a further advance of 3 on fairly large transactions. Lead declined from 36⅜ to 34⅞, but rallied to 35½, a net loss of ⅛. President Thompson announced that the rumor that a dividend would be declared in October was without foundation.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 1@1½ per cent. The last loan was made at 1 per cent.

Time money was freely offered. Rates were 2 per cent. for thirty to sixty days, 2½ per cent for ninety days to four months, and 2¾@3 per cent. for five to seven months.

Commercial paper was moderately active. Rates were 3 per cent. for sixty and ninety days' indorsements, 3½@4 per cent. for four months' commission house acceptances, 3¾@4 per cent. for choice four months' single names, and 4@4½ per cent. for choice six months' single names.

The Clearing House exchanges were $114,310,335, and the balances were $5,215,234. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $81,-[illegible].

Money in London, ¼ per cent.; short bills, 9-16 per cent.; three months bills, 9-16@⅝ per cent.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 66¾@66⅞. There were no sales.

The commercial price of bar silver was 66½c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 53¼c.

In London, bar silver sold at 30¼d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1892:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1895, to date	$35,273,734
Imports for the same period	21,541,558
Net exports	$13,732,176
Net exports to date, 1894	68,276,745
Net exports to date, 1893	57,687,787
Net exports to date, 1892	43,410,962

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was firm. Nominal rates were $4.90 for sixty days and $4.91 for demand. Actual sales were at $4.89¼@$4.89½ for sixty-day bills, $4.90¼@$4.90½ for demand, $4.90½@$4.90¾ for cable transfers, and $4.88½ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.18¼ for long and 5.15 for short, reichsmarks at 95⅝ and 96, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40¼.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—25c premium. Boston—12½@ discount. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, 5c per $100 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, $1 premium; bank, $2 premium. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, ⅛ per cent. premium up to $5,000; 1-10 per cent. premium for $5,000 and over.

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

American Sugar Ref. pf.	2
American Tobacco	1½
Chicago Gas	2
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	1¼
Erie Tel. & Tel.	¾
Missouri Pacific	2¼
Pittsburg & Western pf.	1¼
P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	¾

DECLINED

Bay State Gas	1
New-Jersey Central	¾
New-York, Chicago & St. Louis 2d pf.	1¼

RAILWAY AND OTHER BONDS.

Railway bonds were active and strong. The Atchison issues and Wabash debentures were heavily dealt in. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

Brooklyn City 1st	1
Denver & Rio Grande 4s	1
Duluth & R. R. 1st	1½
Erie 2d cn. ctfs.	1¼
Houston & Texas 1st 5s	1¼
Kansas City & Pacific 1st	1⅝
Louisville & Nashville unified 4s	1⅞
Oregon Improvement 1st	1
P., C., C. & St. L. 1st, B	1⅜
St. J. & Gr. I. 1st, L. r.	1½
St. Paul, M. & M. 1st, M. C. 6s	1
United States Cordage 1st	2

DECLINED.

Cincinnati, Dayton & Ir. 1st	1
Morris & Essex 1st	1¼
Southern Pacific of Arizona 1st	1

Government bonds were firm. There was a sale of $4,000 4s, coupon, 1925, at 123½. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	96½	
4s, r., 1907	112	112½
4s, c., 1907	112¼	113
4s, r., 1925	122½	123
4s, c., 1925	123½	124
5s, r., 1904	115¼	115⅝
5s, c., 1904	116¼	116¾
Currency 6s, 1895	100	..
Currency 6s, 1896	101	..
Currency 6s, 1897	103	..
Currency 6s, 1898	106	..
Currency 6s, 1899	109	..
Cherokee 4s, 1896	100¾	..
Cherokee 4s 1897	100¾	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100¾	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100¾	..

In State securities, $11,000 Tennessee settlement 3s sold at 90¼@90; $1,000 Louisiana consolidated 4s at 98, and $1,500 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 at 63¼.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American railway shares were irregular in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Erie second consols, 1, to 70½; Louisville and Nashville, ⅝, to 68, and Union Pacific, ¼, to 14¼; Declined—Canadian Pacific, ⅜, to 53⅝; St. Paul, ⅛, to 72¼; Atchison, ⅛, to 15¼; Erie, ⅛ to 10⅝, and Reading, ⅛ to 9¼. Northern Pacific preferred sold at 19⅛, Illinois Central at 102⅜, and New-York Central at 104¼. British consols declined ⅛ to 107⅛ for money, and 107 3-16 for the account.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Alton & Terre Haute	60	60	60	60	62½	65	10
American Cotton Oil	27	27	27	27	29¼	27	100
American Express	114	114	114	114	113	115	10
*American Sugar Refining	116¼	116⅞	115¼	116¾	116⅜	116⅜	34,630
*American Sugar Refining pf.	104	104¾	104	104¾	104½	104¾	1,069
American Tobacco	110¼	112	110¼	112	111¾	112	2,063
American Tobacco pf.	113¾	113¾	113	113	111	112	60
Atch., T. & S. F. 2d, in pd.	15½	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	15⅝	15¾	12,625
*A., T. & S. F. pf, when iss.	32¼	32¼	31⅞	32	32¼	32½	1,695
Baltimore & O. S. W. pf, new.	8	8	8	8	8	10	154
*Bay State Gas	20	20	20	20	18¾	20¾	500
Canada Southern	54⅜	54⅜	54½	54⅜	54½	54⅜	500
Chesapeake & Ohio	22½	22⅝	21⅝	22	21⅞	22	1,310
Chicago Gas	55¾	57¾	55⅜	57⅜	57⅜	57¼	27,590
Chicago Stock Yards	106	106	106	106	..	..	50
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	54	54	54	54	54	55	400
Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf.	101	101	101	101	101	102	100
Chicago & Northwestern	101¾	102	101¼	102	101⅞	102	2,107
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	91¼	91⅝	90¼	91⅜	91⅜	91¼	26,842
C., C., C. & St. Louis	48½	49	48½	48⅝	48⅞	49	1,500
C., M. & St. Paul	71⅝	72⅛	71	72⅛	72⅛	72¼	17,620
C., M. & St. Paul pf.	127	127	127	127	126¼	128	210
Chicago, Rock Island & Pac.	84	79⅜	77¾	79⅜	79¾	79⅝	14,048
Colorado Fuel & Iron	37½	37⅞	37	37⅞	37½	38	990
Columbus & Hocking Coal	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¾	150
Columbus, Hocking Val. & T.	25	25⅛	25	25⅛	25	25¼	200
Delaware & Hudson	130⅜	131	130⅜	131	130¼	131	47
Distilling & C. F., all in pd.	20⅝	21	20⅜	20⅝	20⅝	20½	4,990
Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	100	100	100	100	97	99½	4
Erie Tel. & Tel.	57⅜	57⅜	57⅜	57⅜	57½	58	100
General Electric	36½	36½	36⅛	36⅜	36⅞	36¼	1,650
H. B. Claflin	104	104	104	104	..	..	20
Illinois Central	101	101½	100⅜	101⅜	100½	101⅛	145
Illinois Steel Company	74⅜	74⅜	74⅜	74⅜	74	75	100
Laclede Gas	24	24	24	24	24	25	210
Lake Erie & Western	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	27¾	325
Lake Erie & Western pf.	83¾	83¾	83¾	83⅜	83½	84	135
Lake Shore	150⅜	150⅝	149⅝	150⅜	150	150½	670
*Long Island Trac., 1st in. pd.	17½	17½	17½	17⅝	17½	17⅞	1,200
Louisville & Nashville	62¼	62⅝	62	62⅝	62⅜	62½	8,490
Louisville, N. A. & Chicago	9	9½	9	9½	9½	10	400
Manhattan Con.	113½	114	113¼	114	114	114¼	315
Michigan Central	100¾	101	100¾	101	101	102	200
Minneapolis & St. Louis	22¼	22⅜	22	22⅜	22	22½	1,085
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st pf	84	84	84	84	83½	84½	144
Minneapolis & St. Louis 2d pf	49½	49½	49	49⅜	49⅛	49½	1,000
Minnesota Iron	65½	65½	65½	65½	64	65	50
Missouri Pacific	35⅝	37⅜	35⅝	37⅜	37⅜	38	19,787
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	18¾	18⅞	18½	18⅝	18½	18⅝	700
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	37⅜	38⅛	37⅜	38⅛	38	38½	2,062
*National Lead Company	36	36⅝	34⅞	35½	35⅜	35⅝	6,477
*National Lead Company pf.	92	92	91½	91½	91⅜	92	736
National Linseed Oil	28½	29	28½	29	28½	29	350
New-Jersey Central	102¾	103¾	102¼	102⅜	102¼	102¾	1,830
New-York Central	102¼	102⅝	102¼	102⅜	102⅜	102⅝	412
New-York & N. E., all in. pd.	56¼	56⅝	56¼	56⅜	56⅝	57	310
New-York, C. & St. L. 2d pf.	32¾	32¾	32½	32½	32	33	300
New-York, Sus. & Western	11	11	11	11	11	11¼	250
New-York, Sus. & Western pf	29¾	29¾	29¾	29⅜	29	29⅝	305
Norfolk & Western	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼	3⅜	230
Norfolk & Western pf.	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15	15½	100
North American	6⅝	6⅝	6	6⅛	6¼	6¼	450
Northern Pacific	5¼	5¼	5	5⅛	5⅝	5¼	3,165
Northern Pacific pf.	19	19	18⅝	19	19¼	19⅜	675
Ontario & Western	17¾	17⅞	17½	17½	17⅝	18	650
Pacific Mail	29⅜	29⅜	29	29¼	29¼	29½	550
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	6½	6⅝	6¼	6¼	6¼	6½	100
Philadelphia & Reading	17⅞	17⅞	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅝	6,700
Pittsburg & Western pf.	31	31¼	31	31¼	31½	31½	300
P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	53	53½	53	53½	53¼	54	542
Pullman Palace Car Co.	176¼	176⅞	176¼	176⅝	176	177	790
Rome, Wat. & Ogdensburg	117	117	114¾	114¾	115½	..	66
St. Louis Southwestern pf.	17½	17⅝	17½	17½	17½	17⅝	850
St. Paul & Duluth pf.	91½	91½	91½	91½	..	91½	25
St. Paul & Omaha	41⅜	41⅝	41½	41½	41¼	41⅝	335
Southern Pacific	25¾	26¼	25¾	26	26	26⅛	500
Southern Railway	14¼	14¼	14	14¼	14¼	14½	1,213
Southern Railway pf.	42⅜	42⅜	41⅞	42⅜	42⅜	42½	4,077
Tennessee Coal & Iron	37¼	37⅝	37	37½	37½	37½	4,655
Texas Pacific	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	13	215
Union Pacific	13¾	14¼	13⅝	14¼	14⅛	14¼	500
United States Cordage	1¼	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	1	1¼	405
United States Cordage pf.	2½	2½	2¼	2¼	2	2¾	230
United States Express	41	41	41	41	41	43	90
United States Rubber	41	41	41	41	40⅜	41½	220
United States Rubber pf.	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	94½	100
*United States Leather	17¼	17¼	17	17¼	17¼	17⅝	500
*United States Leather pf.	87¼	87½	87⅛	87½	87½	87⅝	335
Wabash	9¼	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	200
Wabash pf.	21½	22	21⅜	21⅞	21⅞	22	3,490
Wells-Fargo Express	109	110	109	109	108	112	115
Western Union Telegraph	92⅜	92¾	92¼	92½	92⅝	92¾	1,713
*Western Union Beef	10½	10½	10½	10½	10⅜	10⅝	100
Wheeling & Lake Erie	16⅞	17⅜	16⅜	17¼	17	17⅜	3,725
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf.	52½	52⅝	52½	52½	52¼	53	100
Wisconsin Central	6⅜	6¼	6⅛	6¼	6¼	6½	500

Total sales 240,833

*Unlisted.

Bonds.

Atch, T & S F Gen 4s When Issued 35,000 ... 81⅞
27,000 ... 82
35,000 ... 81⅜
4,000 ... 82
10,000 ... 82¼
7,000 ... 82¼
10,000 ... 82⅜
5,000 ... 82½
20,000 ... 82⅜
5,000 ... 82¼
10,000 ... 82⅜
13,000 ... 55¼
5,000 ... 55¼
10,000 ... 55
5,000 ... 55¼
10,000 ... 55
13,000 ... 55¼
Atch, Top & S Fe 4s Trust Co Certfs 45,000 ... 80½
20,000 ... 80⅜
10,000 ... 80⅝
10,000 ... 80½
10,000 ... 80½
15,000s20f. ... 80½
8,000 ... 80⅜
17,000 ... 80¼
25,000 ... 80⅜
14,000 ... 81
11,000 ... 81¾
19,000 ... 81
24,000 ... 81¼
5,000 ... 81¼
2,000 ... 81
Atch, Top & S Fe 2d 3-4s, Class A, Trust Receipts, 1st nstlmt paid 25,000 ... 33
1,000 ... 33¼
40,000 ... 33
25,000 ... 33½
10,000 ... 33
1,000 ... 33½
39,000 ... 33
20,000 ... 32⅞
10,000 ... 32⅝
15,000 ... 32⅞
20,000 ... 32⅝
10,000 ... 32⅝
44,000 ... 32½
20,000 ... 32⅞
30,000 ... 32⅝
10,000 ... 32⅝
5,000 ... 32⅜
45,000 ... 33
2,000 ... 33⅛
50,000 ... 33¼
2,000 ... 33⅜
5,000 ... 33½
5,000 ... 33¾
Broadway & 7th Av 1st Cons 5s 9,000 ... 114
Brooklyn City 1st 10,000 ... 114
Brooklyn Elev 1st 2,000 ... 106½
Bklyn, W & W Co 5s 5,000 ... 107
1,000 ... 107¼
Canada So 1st Gtd 2,000 bs. ... 110½
Cent'l N J G M 5s 10,000 ... 117
Registered 10,000 ... 115¼
Ches & O Gen 4½s 3,000 ... 83¾
Chic, B & Q Cons 7s 2,000 ... 120¼
Chic, Bur & Quincy Nebraska Ext 4s 5,000 ... 92
3,000 ... 91⅞
Chic & N W S F 5s 1,000 ... 111½
Registered 1,000 ... 110
Chic & E Ill Gen 5s 25,000 ... 100¾
Chic, R I & Pac 6s 1,000 ... 120
Total sales $2,729,500

Chic, R I & P Ext 5s 6,000 ... 105
Chic, R I & P Deb 5s 2,000 ... 99
Chic & Nor Pac 1st Trust Receipts 24,000 ... 49¼
Cin, Day & Ir 1st 5s 20,000 ... 110
Col, H Val & Tol 5s 2,000 ... 94
1,000 ... 94½
1,000 ... 94⅜
5,000 ... 94¼
D, L & W 7s, 1907 1,000 ... 131
Denv & Rio G'de 4s 3,000 ... 86⅞
6,000 ... 87
Dul & Iron R'ge 1st 13,000 ... 97¼
15,000 ... 97⅜
5,000 ... 98
1,000 ... 134½
Gal, Har'g & San An Mex & Pac Div 5s 10,000 ... 93½
Gen Elec Co Deb 5s 24,000 ... 90
Grand R & Ind 4½s 2,000 ... 111
H & Tex Cen 1st 5s 8,000 ... 110
5,000 ... 111¼
H & Tex Cen G M 4s 5,000 ... 70⅜
4,000 ... 70⅛
16,000 ... 71
2,000 ... 71¼
Ill Central, Western Line 1st 4s 5,000 ... 104½
Iowa Central 1st 5s 6,000 ... 93⅜
Kanawha & M 4s 2,000 ... 80
Kans City & Pac 1st 10,000 ... 76¼
5,000 ... 76½
Laclede Gaslight Co of St L 1st 5s 1,000s3 ... 97
1,000 ... 97
4,000s3 ... 97
L S & M So 2d Reg 10,000 ... 122⅝
Lex Av & Pav F 1st 5,000 ... 111¼
Little Rock & M 1st Trust Co Certfs 10,000 ... 35
Long Island 1st 2,500 ... 100½
Louisv & Nashville Pens & Alt 1st 5,000s20f. ... 106
Unified Gold 4s 5,000 ... 84½
7,000 ... 85
L, N A & Chic Cons 3,000 ... 100
Mil & St Paul 1st Chic & Mo Riv 5s 1,000 ... 106¾
Terminal 5s 10,000 ... 111
Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s 13,000 ... 87½
2,000 ... 87⅝
500 ... 88
500 ... 88
11,000 ... 87⅜
19,000 ... 87½
Mo, K & Tex Ext 5s 5,000 ... 92¼
Mo Pac 1st Col 5s 5,000 ... 75
2,000 ... 73
2,000 ... 70
Mobile & Ohio New 1,000 ... 120
Morris & Essex 1st 2,000 ... 141¼
Morris & E Con Gtd 1,000 ... 140½
Mo, Kan & East 1st 21,000 ... 92
2,000c ... 92½
Nash, C & St L Con 5,000 ... 103½
N Y Chic & St L 4s 5,000 ... 105¾
N Y, Lake Erie & Wn New 2d Consol D, M & Co Eng Certfs Stamped 7,000 ... 68½
N Y, Ontario & W'n Refunding 4s 1,000 ... 94¾
N Y, Ont & W Con 5s 1,000s3 ... 110
N Y, Sus & W'n 1st Refunding 4s 5,000 ... 98
Nor Pac Terminal 1st 10,000 ... 106
North Pac 1st Coup 3,000 ... 117
North Pac 1st Reg 5,000 ... 117
15,000s20f. ... 117
Nor Pac 2d Coupon 1,000 ... 106
North Pac Cons 5s 41,000 ... 44
26,000 ... 44½
Nor Pac & Mon 1st 2,000 ... 39
N. Y., L. E. & W. 2d 50,000 ... 50
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf. ... 88
New-York, L. E. & W. ... 105⅜
New-York, L. E. & W. pf. ... 24
Norfolk Southern ... 65
Northwestern Telegraph ... 100
Ontario Mining ... 8½
Oregon Improvmnt 1st 4,000 ... 99½
1,000 ... 99
Oreg Imp Co Con 5s 4,000 ... 49¾
5,000 ... 49¼
13,000 ... 49
Oreg Short Line 6s 2,000 ... 100¼
5,000 ... 100¼
10,000s3 ... 100½
5,000 ... 100¼
Trust Receipts 5,000b3 ... 100¼
4,000 ... 100¼
7,000 ... 100⅜
Oreg S L & U N Con Trust Co Certs 5,000 ... 51
5,000 ... 51½
5,000 ... 51⅜
7,000 ... 51⅞
Pac of Mo 2d Ext 1,000 ... 107
People's G & C, Chic 1st Cons 6s 1,000 ... 101
Peo & Eastern 1st 20,000 ... 84
6,000 ... 84½
Phila & Reading 1st Pref Inc 10,000 ... 33
12,000 ... 32⅝
20,000 ... 32⅜
2d Pref Inc 1,000 ... 19⅝
Phila & Rdg Gen 4s 10,000 ... 80¼
Trust Co Certfs 10,000 ... 72⅜
5,000 ... 72½
23,000 ... 72⅜
5,000 ... 72⅝
Pitts, C, C & St L 4½s, Series A 5,000 ... 112
Series B 5,000 ... 112
Pittsburg & W'n 1st 5,000 ... 85½
5,000 ... 85¼
Rio Grande W'n 1st 6,000 ... 77
St Jo & Grand I 1st Trust Co Certfs 1,000 ... 65
9,000 ... 65½
St L & Iron M 5s 8,000 ... 84¾
3,000 ... 84⅜
Guaranteed 1,000 ... 88½
5,000 ... 84
St L Southw'n 1st 10,000 ... 80¼
5,000 ... 80½
St L & S F Con 4s 5,000 ... 54
St Paul, M & M 1st Montana Cent'l 6s 9,000s20f. ... 119¼
10,000 ... 119½
4,000 ... 120
San An & Ar P 4s 2,000 ... 65¾
Scioto Val & N E 4s 27,000 ... 85
So Pac of Ariz 1st 1,000 ... 98
2,000 ... 97½
South Pac of Cal 5s Consolidated 4,000 ... 94
3,000 ... 94¼
5,000 ... 94½
So Pac, N Mex 1st 10,000 ... 106
Southern Ry 1st 5s 4,000 ... 97⅝
8,000 ... 97¾
Tex & Pac 1st 5s 2,000 ... 93¼
10,000 ... 93
Tex & Pac 2d Inc 4,000 ... 28¾
5,000 ... 29⅞
5,000c ... 29½
Union Pac 1st, 1896 1,000 ... 106⅝
Union Pac 1st, 1898 1,000 ... 107
5,000 ... 107⅛
Union Pac 1st, 1899 4,000 ... 107½
Un Pac Ext S F 8s 2,000 ... 98¾
23,000 ... 99
U P, Denv & Gulf 1st 8,000 ... 39½
5,000 ... 39¾
U S Cordage Co 1st 7,000 ... 41
5,000 ... 41½
10,000 ... 41
3,000 ... 41½
25,000 ... 42
Wabash 1st 5s 4,000 ... 106⅞
20,000 ... 106⅝
5,000 ... 106⅞
17,000 ... 106¾
Wabash 2d Mtge 5s 5,000 ... 79⅜
7,000 ... 79⅞
63,000 ... 80
17,000 ... 79⅝
5,000 ... 79½
23,000 ... 79¼
Wabash Deb, Ser B 5,000 ... 30¼
15,000s30f. ... 30
10,000 ... 29⅞
10,000 ... 30
5,000s20f. ... 30¼
5,000s20f. ... 30
20,000 ... 30
10,000 ... 30½
5,000s20f. ... 30¼
15,000 ... 30
5,000 ... 29⅞
15,000s15f. ... 29⅞
5,000s20f. ... 30
10,000 ... 30¼
15,000s20f. ... 30¼
50,000 ... 30¼
5,000 ... 30⅜
5,000 ... 30⅜
5,000 ... 30⅜
5,000 ... 30⅜
5,000 ... 30⅜
20,000s20f. ... 30⅜
10,000 ... 30⅜
5,900 ... 30⅜
West Shore Gtd 4s 10,000b3 ... 105⅜
W'n N Y & Penn 1st 5,000 ... 100¼
W'n Nor Car 1st 6s 13,000 ... 115
W'scon Cen Co 1st 7,000 ... 57½
Trust Co Certfs 18,000 ... 57¼
2,000 ... 57½

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Express	147	150
Albany & Sus.	170	..
American Coal	93	..
American Cotton Oil pf.	74¼	75½
American District Telegraph	33	40
American T. & T.	96	..
Atlantic & Pacific	1¼	1⅝
Baltimore & Ohio	64½	65½
B. & So. Ill. pf.	132½	..
Boston Air Line pf.	105	..
Brunswick Co.	1¼	2¼
Buffalo, R. & P.	23	..
Buffalo, R. & P. pf.	50	60
Burlington, C. R. & N.	51	..
Canadian Pacific	52½	53½
Cedar F. & M.	10	..
Central Pacific	18½	19
Chicago & Alton	156	161
Chicago & Alton pf.	170	180
Chicago & Northwest pf.	145½	147½
Cleveland & Pittsburg	162½	..
Col. Coal & Iron, De	7½	8½
C., H. V. & T. pf.	62	66
Commercial Cable	150	..
Consolidated Coal	32	..
Delaware, L. & W.	161	162
Denver & Rio Grande	15	15½
Denver & Rio Grande pf.	48	48½
Des Moines & Fort Dodge	10	10¾
Des Moines & Fort Dodge pf.	48	..
Detroit Gas	29	29¾
D., S. S. & A.	6	6½
D., S. S. & A. pf.	10	..
Evansville & Terre Haute	41	42
Evansville & Terre Haute pf.	53	..
Flint & P. M.	15¼	15¾
Flint & P. M. pf.	40	46
Great Northern pf.	127	131
G. B. & W., t. r.	..	1½
G. B. & W. pf., t. r.	2½	3½
Homestake	25	26
Ind., Ill. & Iowa	17¼	18
Iowa Central	11	11¾
Iowa Central pf.	36	37½
Kanawha & Michigan	8	9½
Keokuk & Des Moines	4½	5
Keokuk & Des Moines pf.	16½	..
Laclede Gas pf.	85	88
Long Island	85	87½
L., N. A. & C. pf.	26¾	27½
L., St. L. & T.	..	1½
Maryland Coal pf.	50	70

	Bid.	Asked.
Toledo & Ohio Central	45	49
Toledo & Ohio Central pf.	78	81
Tol., A. A. & N. M.	2¼	2½
*Tol. St. L. & K. C.	6¼	7
U. P. D. & G.	5½	6½
U. S. Cordage gtd.	3¾	4½
Utica & Black River	150	..

*Unlisted. †Ex dividend.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Sug. Ref.	116¼	116¾	115⅜	116⅜	15,050
A., T. & S. F.	15½	15⅝	15¼	15⅜	2,000
Ark. City Imp.	25	25	24¾	24¾	100
Chicago Gas	55½	57⅜	55¼	57⅜	7,080
C., R. I. & P.	78¼	79⅝	78	79⅜	2,920
Ch., B. & Q.	91	91⅝	90½	91⅜	7,410
C., M. & St. P.	71½	72¼	71⅛	72¼	8,730
Ch. & N. W.	101½	102¼	101⅜	101¾	200
C., St. P., M. & O.	41½	41½	41¼	41¼	10
Dist. & C. F.	20⅝	21⅛	20⅜	20½	2,370
Gen. Elec.	35¾	36⅝	35¾	36¼	400
Louis. & N.	62¾	62¾	62	62⅜	1,700
Mo. Pacific	35⅝	37⅜	35½	37⅜	3,500
M., K. & T. pf.	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾	200
Nat. Lead	36	36½	35½	35¼	440
Nor. Pac. pf.	19	19	18½	18⅝	60
Phil. & Rdg.	17⅝	17⅞	17½	17¾	1,320
Tenn., C. & I.	37¼	37¾	37	37½	300
U. S. Leather	87⅛	87⅛	87¼	87½	20
Wabash pf.	21½	21¾	21⅜	21⅜	130
West. Union	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜	30
W. & L. E. pf.	52⅜	52⅜	52⅜	52⅜	10

Total sales 54,560

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
A., T. & S. F. 2d	33¼	33½	33¼	33½	$27,000
A., T. & S. F. 4s	81	81¼	81	81¼	12,000
B'wdway cn.	114	114	114	114	2,000
B. W. & W. 5s.	107	107	107	107	5,000
Can. So. 1st.	110½	110½	110½	110½	2,000
Total Sales					$66,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Brunswick	.13	.13	.13	.13	1,500
Iron Silver	.50	.50	.50	.50	500
Total sales					2,100

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Standard	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	100

Wheat.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Sept option	70¾	70¾	69¼	69¾	905,000

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit	93	98
American Bank Note	45	47
American Exchange Nat. Bank	158¾	160¾
American Grocery 1st pf.	43	..
American Typefounders' pf.	28	31
Atlantic Mut. Ins. scrip of 1805	104¾	106
†Atlantic Trust (new)	183	189
Bank of Manhattan Company	193	200
Barney & Smith Car	23½	24½
Barney & Smith pf. stock	78	..
†Barney & Smith Car 6s	99½	101¼
Breckton Construction pf.	68	..
Bl'ker St. & F. Ferry R.R. stock	29½	31½
Bond & Mortgage Guarantee	125	..
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	195	201
†Broadway & Seventh Av.

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. B. A.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
48 WALL STREET.

Merchants' National Bank
42 Wall Street.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP AND SUR. $8,500,000. 29 Nassau St.

Mercantile National Bank.
Cap. and Surplus, $1,900,000. 191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau Street.

The Nassau Bank,
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

Chase National Bank
15 Nassau Street.

Fifth Avenue Bank
Fifth Avenue, corner 44th Street.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,112,500.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L.V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J.S. SUYDAM, Sec'y.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.
234 Fifth Av. 66 Broadway.

Manhattan Trust Co.
Corner Wall and Nassau Streets.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
45 and 46 Wall St.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
CAPITAL $2,000,000. SURPLUS $900,000.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Financial.

THE MONETARY TRUST,

50 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

This institution is designed to aid investors in the profitable use of money. Its officers, in a financial way, stand related to the clients of the corporation exactly as a firm of architects, or a firm of lawyers, toward their respective clients. They recognize that it is the first law of finance that when high rates of interest are sought for, or opportunities for profit multiplied, increased risk must be assumed, but they also recognize the fact that there should be one trustworthy corporation as a medium through which those men who are in the winning period of life may reach out for more than simple interest at a time in their experience when they may have the mind work and money to use for such purpose. Between simple interest, at low rates, on the one hand, and that illogical and fatal speculation which is dependent upon superficial market fluctuations, on the other, The Monetary Trust will find its field of operations. This is a new departure in the history of financial corporations, and therefore it was thought best to restrict it as no corporation was ever restricted before, so that its interests and those of its customers are protected from the financial evils of the present day. It has been founded upon the principle that the prosperity of courageous investors should be made the foundation of a financial institution. Small investors carefully provided for. Correspondence solicited.

FRANCIS D. CARLEY, President.
LEON T. ROSENGARTEN, Vice President.
ROBERT MURRELL JARVIS, Treasurer.
F. A. ROSENGARTEN, Secretary.

Northern Pacific Railroad Co.

REORGANIZATION COMMITTEE.
DEPOSITS OF THE
Seconds, Thirds and Consols
should be promptly made with
THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY,
in exchange for its negotiable certificates.

UNITED ACTION by these THREE CLASSES OF MAIN-LINE BONDHOLDERS results in such a control of the property as secures to them the best attainable results, DUE REGARD BEING GIVEN TO THEIR RESPECTIVE LEGAL POSITIONS AND PRIORITIES.

Under the agreement for deposit the committee may, in its discretion, terminate the period for deposits without notice, and impose exceptional terms for deposits thereafter.

EDWARD D. ADAMS, Chairman,
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
JOHN C. BULLITT,
CHARLES H. GODFREY,
J. D. PROBST,
JAMES STILLMAN,
ERNST THALMANN,
Reorganization Committee.
A. MARCUS, Secretary.

Mills Building, New-York City, March 1, 1895.

Northern Pacific & Montana Railroad Company.

The Bondholders' Committee announces that out of the $5,631,000 in amount of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Northern Pacific and Montana Railroad Company listed on the New-York Stock Exchange, $3,515,000 in amount have been deposited with the Knickerbocker Trust Company, under the agreement of Nov. 26, 1894; and that the Trust Company's Certificates of Deposit to the amount of $3,515,000 have been listed on the New-York Stock Exchange. The listing committee has been empowered to add to the list additional Certificates of Deposit as issued.

In order that all bondholders may join under the agreement, bonds will be received by the Knickerbocker Trust Company, No. 66 Broadway, without penalty up to Aug. 1, 1895, after which ten dollars a bond will be required for the privilege of depositing.

New-York, July 30, 1895.

GEORGE R. SHELDON,
ROBERT MACLAY,
CHARLES T. BARNEY,
SIMON WORMSER,
} Committee.

ARTHUR LINCOLN, Secretary, 38 Broad St.
HOWARD MANSFIELD, Counsel.

SPECIAL NOTICE
TO HOLDERS OF

Allegheny Valley Railroad Co.

7 3-10% Coupon Bonds,

LOAN $4,000,000.
MATURING MARCH 1, 1896.

On July 1, 1895, in addition to the payment of the coupon maturing that date, and until August 10, the above Bonds will

BE REDEEMED AT $1,025 EACH,

on their presentation, with the unmatured coupons attached, at this office or at the Treasurer's office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., Philadelphia.

THOS. R. ROBINSON, Treasurer,
Allegheny Valley Railroad Co.

Pittsburg, July 1, 1895.

American Bank Note Co.'s stock.
Union Typewriter 1st & 2d pfd. stock.
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds.
Michigan Peninsular Car Co.'s bonds.
FOR SALE BY
TOBEY & KIRK,
NO. 6 BROAD ST.

Financial.

THE

St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway Company's

First Mortgage Sinking Fund 7 Per Cent. Land Grant Gold Bonds.

In conformity with the provisions of the Mortgage Deed of Trust securing the above Bonds, we, the undersigned Trustees, hereby give notice that 111 Bonds of $100 each, 20 Bonds of $500 each, and 379 Bonds of $1,000 each, of the numbers specified below, were this day, in our presence, fairly and without preference or discrimination, designated by lot for redemption at 105 per cent. and accrued interest, payable out of the moneys pledged to us from proceeds of sales of land, and now available for that purpose. The Bonds so drawn will be paid by us on presentation at the office of the GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, Nos. 27 and 29 Pine Street, New-York; and the holders thereof are hereby notified that they should be presented on or before 15th day of August next, as from that date interest will cease to accrue thereon:

111 BONDS AT $100 EACH.

81	498	706	1162	1451	1793
74	510	836	1192	1459	1796
103	519	848	1199	1474	1803
119	523	856	1216	1520	1816
134	549	869	1298	1524	1845
154	570	886	1299	1530	1852
155	581	895	1312	1532	1854
234	631	908	1333	1545	1864
244	634	915	1360	1549	1896
263	650	929	1368	1551	1936
276	655	956	1383	1559	1939
323	681	964	1415	1594	1956
332	692	982	1420	1577	2014
345	718	983	1421	1646	2038
351	736	1008	1433	1690	2083
357	737	1023	1442	1700	2100
435	771	1052	1444	1772	2115
436	778	1083	1446	1782	2136
491	787	1126			

20 BONDS AT $500 EACH.

26	127	204	252	274	320
56	165	213	255	282	380
57	170	231	268	290	387
74	191				

379 BONDS AT $1,000 EACH.

26	1378	2209	3369	4693	6322
79	1384	2219	3374	4786	6374
151	1393	2268	3375	4804	6394
210	1415	2269	3404	4834	6419
218	1453	2285	3426	4851	6423
215	1472	2287	3430	4853	6426
240	1504	2297	3452	4854	6447
206	1506	2299	3496	4860	6452
267	1508	2342	3497	4884	6457
276	1510	2350	3522	4897	6492
283	1515	2377	3535	4935	6519
360	1517	2400	3589	4945	6570
370	1526	2406	3598	4957	6585
382	1527	2416	3621	4962	6620
386	1538	2435	3644	5003	6678
398	1607	2465	3649	5017	6689
399	1610	2494	3681	5021	6699
426	1612	2513	3702	5022	6709
462	1623	2561	3704	5024	6719
463	1641	2562	3714	5036	6730
468	1656	2574	3720	5062	6787
475	1680	2575	3799	5072	6795
478	1685	2576	3813	5110	6801
507	1697	2608	3827	5157	6850
541	1702	2612	3856	5184	6873
545	1711	2634	3877	5191	6888
555	1720	2638	3906	5216	6911
572	1742	2647	4018	5241	6917
676	1745	2659	4024	5254	6930
695	1752	2665	4060	5265	6949
701	1754	2677	4066	5343	6971
710	1780	2687	4128	5364	6979
718	1789	2705	4133	5413	7009
731	1791	2712	4146	5416	7016
747	1802	2718	4155	5445	7070
789	1808	2766	4156	5499	7110
822	1815	2801	4172	5538	7113
852	1856	2862	4174	5637	7134
855	1867	2906	4198	5638	7163
856	1891	2934	4203	5689	7179
861	1896	2948	4215	5709	7185
871	1898	2963	4297	5765	7198
936	1904	2975	4301	5796	7216
938	1909	2991	4310	5806	7226
940	1933	2993	4315	5808	7235
952	1940	3018	4318	5895	7250
954	1957	3019	4430	5906	7280
1023	1971	3022	4433	5977	7347
1024	1979	3050	4438	5985	7353
1034	2003	3072	4446	6005	7365
1123	2010	3078	4488	6072	7386
1174	2018	3114	4492	6079	7404
1179	2057	3117	4504	6082	7408
1184	2066	3133	4506	6088	7422
1202	2070	3152	4563	6094	7444
1225	2073	3206	4574	6096	7448
1233	2087	3211	4582	6111	7484
1237	2088	3216	4592	6123	7490
1303	2116	3280	4603	6156	7492
1321	2124	3288	4615	6159	7502
1330	2132	3299	4666	6165	7503
1335	2160	3337	4688	6209	7547
1342	2184	3362	4690	6213	7548
1364					

New-York, May 27, 1895. Drawing No. 17.
JOHN S. KENNEDY,
J. A. ROOSEVELT,
Trustees.

NOTICE OF TRUSTEE'S SALE

OF

Washington and Idaho Railroad Company First Mortgage Bonds and Oregon Railway Extensions Company First Mortgage Bonds.

Whereas, The Oregon Railway and Navigation Company has made default in the payment of interest upon its collateral trust bonds dated 2d September, 1889, and secured by its collateral trust mortgage bearing the same date.

Now, therefore, under and in pursuance of the powers conferred upon it by the said mortgage, and for breach of the conditions thereof, the American Loan and Trust Company, as trustee under the said mortgage, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder or bidders, on Thursday, the 27th day of June, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at the auction stand of James Bleecker & Son, auctioneers, the following trust securities held by it under the said mortgage, to wit:

Lot 1.—First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds of the Washington and Idaho Railroad Company, to the amount of $4,260,000, dated the 2d day of September, 1889, due the 1st day of September, 1919, with interest payable on the first days of March and September of each year, and secured by a mortgage to the Bay State Trust Company of Boston.

Lot 2.—First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds of the Oregon Railway Extensions Company to the amount of $1,511,580, dated the 2d day of September, 1889, due the 1st day of September, 1919, with interest payable on the first days of March and September in each year, and secured by a mortgage to the Bay State Trust Company of Boston.

The terms of sale may be examined on and after 11th June, 1895, at the office of the undersigned trustee, in the City of Boston, or at the office of the State Trust Company, No. 38 Wall Street, New-York City.

Dated New-York, May 27, 1895.

THE AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.
By S. ENDICOTT PEABODY, President.
MOORFIELD STOREY, Attorney for Trustee, 735 Exchange Building, Boston, Mass.

The sale of the above-described trust securities is hereby adjourned to Thursday, the 25th day of July, 1895, at the same hour and place.

Dated New-York, June 27, 1895.

THE AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.
By S. ENDICOTT PEABODY, President.
MOORFIELD STOREY, Attorney for Trustee, 735 Exchange Building, Boston, Mass.

The sale of the above-described trust securities is hereby further adjourned to Thursday, the 29th day of August, 1895, at the same hour and place.

Dated New-York, July 25, 1895.

THE AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.
By S. ENDICOTT PEABODY, President.
MOORFIELD STOREY, Attorney for Trustee, 735 Exchange Building, Boston, Mass.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Office of Comptroller of the Currency,
Washington, June 12, 1895.

Whereas, By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "THE STANDARD NATIONAL BANK of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, has complied with all the provisions of the statutes of the United States, required to be complied with before an association shall be authorized to commence the business of banking:

Now, therefore, I, JAMES H. ECKELS, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Standard National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking as provided in Section fifty-one hundred and sixty-nine of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this twelfth day of June, 1895.

JAMES H. ECKELS,
Comptroller of the Currency.

Currency Bureau, Seal of the Comptroller of the Currency. Treasury Department, No. 5008.

Financial.

Investment Bonds.

$100,000
ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.
1st Mtg. 4% Gold Bonds.
Western Lines Division.
DATED 1895. DUE 1951.

A first mortgage on the Western Lines Division of the Illinois Central R. R. Co., which has paid regular dividends for upward of 33 years.

$100,000
CINCINNATI, HAMILTON & DAYTON,
CINN., DAYTON, & IRONTON DIV.
1ST MTG. 5% GOLD BONDS.
DATED 1891. DUE 1941.

A first mortgage on the Eastern Div. of the Cinn., Ham. & Dayton R. R., which has paid regular dividends of 5 per cent. for upward of 5 years. The common stock of the Cinn., Ham. & Dayton is selling at 225.

$300,000
1ST MTG. 5% GOLD BONDS
OF THE
BRIDGEPORT, CONN., TRACTION CO.
DATED JULY, 1893. DUE JULY, 1923.

Secured by an absolute first mortgage upon the entire street railway system of Bridgeport, Conn., the second largest city in the State of Connecticut. The net earnings are double the entire interest charges.

$100,000
STEINWAY RAILWAY COMPANY
1st Mtg. 6% Gold Bonds.
DATED 1892. DUE 1922.

A first mortgage on the most important portion of the Street Railway System of Long Island City, N. Y.

$50,000
CLEV., CINN., CHIC. & ST. LOUIS,
Springfield and Col. Div.
First Mtg. 4% Gold Bonds.
DATED 1890. DUE 1940.

A first mortgage on the line of the Clev., Cinn., Chic. & St. Louis R. R., Columbus to Springfield, Ohio.

$50,000
LEHIGH VALLEY OF NEW-YORK
1st Mtg. 4 1-2% Guar. Gold Bonds.
DATED 1890. DUE 1940.

A first mortgage on 175 miles double track main line to Buffalo, N. Y., including valuable Terminal property in that city.

$25,000
CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL,
Hastings and Dakota Extension.
1st Mtg. 7% Bonds.
DATED 1880. DUE 1910.

A first mortgage on 395 miles of main line, at about $16,600 per mile.

WE OFFER THE ABOVE BONDS IN ADDITION TO A NUMBER OF OTHER CHOICE ISSUES, AND WILL FURNISH FULL PARTICULARS AND PRICES UPON APPLICATION.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.,

BANKERS,
41 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.
421 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

Savannah & Western R. R. Co.

FIRST CONSOLIDATED MTGE. BONDS.

Holders of the Certificates of the Central Trust Company of New-York, and Martin's Bank, London, England, issued upon deposit of Savannah and Western First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds are hereby notified that the Committee has entered into an agreement of participation in a plan of purchase of the properties of the Central Railroad and Banking Company of Georgia, subject to the approval of the Certificate Holders as provided in the Bondholders' Protective Agreement, and recommends its acceptance by all certificate holders. Notice is hereby given pursuant to the provisions of the Bondholders' Protective Agreement that a meeting of the Certificate holders will be held at the office of Messrs. Simon Borg & Company, 20 Nassau Street, New-York City, on Monday, August 26th, 1895, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of ratifying the action of the Committee in accepting participation in said plan. A circular has been prepared giving full details of the plan which can be procured from the Chairman of the Committee.

In order to render said plan effective, the consent of the holders of 60 per cent. of said Certificates is essential. Certificate holders unable to attend such meeting should execute the blank proxies (which will be furnished on application) and forward the same, duly executed, to the Chairman.

In order to enable bondholders who have not yet deposited their bonds to participate in the benefits of this Plan, the Committee has resolved to remit the penalty, $25.00, heretofore imposed between this date and the 3d day of August, 1895, after which day no Bonds will be received for account of the Committee except upon the payment of a penalty of $25.00 per Bond.

For further information apply to either of the undersigned.

Dated July 25, 1895.

SIMON BORG, Chairman;
R. C. MARTIN, EMANUEL LEHMAN,
H. E. GARTH, F. M. COLSTON,
SIDNEY F. TYLER, EDWIN S. HOOLEY,
SIGMUND NEUSTADT,
Committee.

United States Cordage Co. Reorganization.

NEW-YORK, July 31, 1895.

To the Holders of
First Mortgage Bonds, and of Guaranteed, Preferred & Common Stock of the United States Cordage Company:

There have been deposited with the MANHATTAN TRUST COMPANY under the plan of reorganization more than a majority of the outstanding bonds of the United States Cordage Company, and also, more than 70 per cent. of the Guaranteed, Preferred, and Common stocks of said Company.

The Committee therefore declare said Plan of Reorganization operative.

FRANK K. STURGIS,
WILLIAM BARBOUR,
JOHN I. WATERBURY,
Committee.

JOHN L. CADWALADER, Counsel.
T. H. WENTWORTH, Secretary.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.

GEORGIA PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

EQUIPMENT 5 PER CENT. MORTGAGE BONDS, DATED JULY 17th, 1889.

The Central Trust Company of New-York, Trustee, gives notice that in accordance with a certain indenture made by the above Railway Company, dated July 17th, 1889, it will receive sealed proposals to sell the above-described bonds at a rate not to exceed par and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of Forty-three Thousand Six Hundred and Twenty-six 4-100 dollars, ($43,626.04.) Sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the Central Trust Company of New-York, at New-York City, at 12 o'clock noon on the 13th day of August, 1895.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, Trustee.
By G. SHERMAN, Vice President.

Financial.

Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron Co.

TO THE BONDHOLDERS:

We, the undersigned, having been identified with the above-mentioned Company for the past eight years, being ourselves large owners of its bonds and stocks, and already authorized to represent many other bondholders owning a large proportion of the entire issue, and being thoroughly conversant with its condition and the causes which necessitated the default on interest due July 1st, desire to consult with and get the co-operation of the remaining bondholders, in taking such steps as may seem best for the interest of all. We therefore request that those who have not already received and replied to our circular of July 2d will communicate at once with us, that we may furnish them with full information regarding the Company's affairs and advise with them as to what will be the wisest course to pursue. It is proper for us to add that, in our opinion, the security for the bonds is ample, and if prompt and proper action is taken by the united bondholders no loss whatever need be feared.

JOHN H. DAVIS & CO.,
10 WALL STREET, NEW-YORK.

OFFICE OF THE

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD CO.,
120 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK CITY.
August 1st, 1895.

To the Holders of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company Ten-Forty Adjustment Mortgage Bonds:

NOTICE is hereby given to the holders of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company Ten-forty Adjustment Mortgage Bonds, secured by mortgage to the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New-York, dated October 2, 1884, that said whole series of bonds is hereby called in for payment on the first day of February, 1896, pursuant to the terms of said bonds, and from and after such date the same will be payable on presentation at the office of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company, No. 120 Broadway, New-York City, and interest thereon will cease from and after February 1, 1896.

The Louisville & Nashville Railroad Co.,
By AUGUST BELMONT,
Chairman of the Board of Directors.

AN OLD-TIME BULL MARKET

is rapidly developing in RAILROAD SECURITIES. Certain STOCKS are now on the eve of a rapid ADVANCE. Send for our CIRCULAR; mailed free.

C. H. VAN BUREN & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
60 Broadway, New-York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Dividends.

Knickerbocker Trust Co.,

234 Fifth Ave.
Branch Office, 66 Broadway.

The following coupons are payable at our offices Aug. 1, 1895:

Corning, N. Y., Bridge.
Erwin, N. Y., Bridge.
Haight, D. L.
Lindley, N. Y., Bridge.
Colorado Coal & Iron Co.
Land & River Imp. Co.
Knickerbocker Phosphate Co.
South Jersey Street Ry. Co.
AUG. 18.
Union Free School Dist. 7, Town of Cheektowaga, Erie Co., N.Y., 5 per cents.

FRED'K L. ELDRIDGE, Sec'y.

178TH DIVIDEND.

BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY.
New-York, July 26, 1895.

The President and Directors of the Manhattan Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Three and One-Half Per Cent. (3½ per cent.) out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after Saturday, Aug. 10, to stockholders of record on Aug. 1, 1895. Transfer books to remain closed to the morning of Aug. 10.

J. T. BALDWIN, Cashier.

BUFFALO RAILWAY COMPANY,
Buffalo, N. Y., Aug. 1st, 1895.

NOTICE.—A quarterly dividend of One Per Cent. has been declared on the capital stock of this Company, payable on the 10th day of September next, at the office of the Company's Financial Agents, Messrs. Cuyler, Morgan & Co., 44 Pine St., New-York, to stockholders of record at the closing of the books.

The transfer books will be closed at the close of business hours on the 25th inst., and reopened on the 11th day of September next.

H. M. WATSON, President.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY CO.
Treasurer's Office, Grand Central Depot,
New-York, June 28th, 1895.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT. on its Capital Stock, payable at this office on Thursday, the 1st day of August next, to the Stockholders of record, at 12 o'clock noon on SATURDAY, the 6th day of July next, at which time the transfer books will be closed, to be reopened on the morning of Friday, the 2d day of August next.

E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.
Treasurer's Office, Grand Central Station,
New-York, June 28th, 1895.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a DIVIDEND of TWO PER CENT., upon its Capital Stock, payable on Thursday, the 1st day of August next, at this office. The Transfer Books will be closed at noon on Saturday, the 6th day of July, and will be reopened on the morning of Friday, the 2d day of August next.

D. A. WATERMAN, Treasurer.

CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT,
New-York, June 28, 1895.

The Board of Directors have declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable at this office on the 1st day of August next. The transfer books will be closed at 12 o'clock M. on Saturday, the 6th day of July, and will be reopened on the morning of Friday, Aug. 2, next.

ALLYN COX, Treasurer.

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY

SIX PER CENT. COLLATERAL TRUST NOTES.
23 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, July 26, 1895.

Six months' interest on the above notes to Aug. 1, 1895, will be paid on and after that date upon presentation of the notes at our office as above, or at the office of Jacob C. Rogers, Esq., 43 State St., Boston.

J. P. MORGAN & CO., Trustees.

THE LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY,
57 and 39 Liberty St. and 44½ and 46 Maiden Lane
New-York, July 10, 1895.

The Board of Directors of this company has this day declared a dividend of 2½ Per Cent., payable at the company's offices on Aug. 1, 1895. The transfer books will be closed Monday, the 15th inst., and reopened Friday, the 2d of August.

JOHN DUER, Treasurer.

LINCOLN NATIONAL BANK,
32-42 East 42d St.,
New-York, July 24, 1895.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of 2½ Per Cent. on the capital stock of this bank, payable Aug. 1.

Transfer books will remain closed until that date.

W. T. CORNELL, Cashier.

HENDERSON BRIDGE COMPANY.

The Board of Directors of the Henderson Bridge Company this day declared a dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF (2½) PER CENT., payable on and after the 1st prox.

The stock transfer books will close at 12 M. on the 20th inst., and reopen at 10 A. M. on the 2d August.

J. H. ELLIS, Secretary.
Louisville, Ky., July 10, 1895.

OFFICE OF THE BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY,
63 William St., New-York, July 10, 1895.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Broadway Insurance Company, held this day, a dividend of Five Per Cent. was declared, payable August 1, 1895. Transfer books will be closed from July 25 to that date.

GEORGE W. JONES, Secretary.

COLORADO MIDLAND EQUIPMENT BONDS,
Series B, Aspen Short Line First Mortgage Bonds, Busk Tunnel First Mortgage Bonds.

Coupons due July 1st, 1895, from above bonds will be paid on presentation at the office of the Central Trust Company, 54 Wall St., New-York.

GEO. W. RISTINE, Receiver.

THE HUDSON RIVER BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
New-York, July 20, 1895.

The Board of Directors of this bank have declared a dividend of Three (3) Per Cent. upon the capital stock, payable on and after Aug. 1, proximo. Transfer books will be closed from July 20 to Aug. 2.

PETER SNYDER, Cashier.

SLOSS IRON AND STEEL CO., BIRMINGham, Ala., July 22d, 1895.—The coupons due August 1st, 1895, on the first mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds of this company will be paid on and after that date by the Central Trust Company of New-York. W. E. SIMS, Treasurer.

Dividends.

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS AND DIVIDENDS ARE PAYABLE AT THE OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, NOS. 16, 18, 20 and 22 WILLIAM STREET, ON AND AFTER AUGUST 1, 1895.

Arkansaw Water Co., Cond. Mtge.
Alliance Water Works Co., Cons'd Mtge.
Beaver Dam Water Works Co.
Beloit Water Works Co.
Braddock Gas & Light Co.
Cornell Steamboat Co.
East St. Louis, City Water Works Co. of, Cons'd Mtge.
El Reno Water Co.
Elgin City Railway Co.
Freeport Water Co.
Fort Smith, Ark., Water Co.
Galena Water Works Co., Ks.
Indianapolis & Vincennes R. R. Co.
Jeffersonville, Ind., Water Supply Co.
Kalispell Water & Electric Co.
Leadville Water Co. 6 per cent. Coupons.
Leadville Water Co. 8 per cent Coupons.
Manitowoc Water Works Co.
Metropolitan Gas Light Co.
Montgomery St. Railway Co.
Mobile & Ohio Car Trust.
Muncie Water Company.
National Water Works Co.
Omaha, City Water Works Co. of.
Parsons Water Supply & Power Co.
People's Street R'y Co., Lucerne Co., Scranton, Pa.
Pittsburg Gas-Light & Coke Co.
Quincy, Alton & St. Louis R. R. Co.
St. Cloud Water Works Co.
St. Louis Merchants' Bridge Co.
Salina Water Works Co.
Seymour Water Co.
Sheboygan, City Water Works Co. of.
Watts Coal & Iron Co.
Waterford Water Co. 1st Mtge.
Winfield Water Co.
August 1st, 1895, Farmers' Loan & Trust Co. Dividend.
August 6th, 1895, American Tobacco Co. Dividend.
August 10th, 1895, Columbus Water Works Co.
August 15th, 1895, Chattanooga, City Water Works Co. of.
August 15th, 1895, Pullman Pal. Car Co. Dividend.
August 27th, 1895, Mutual Real Estate Company.

THE INTEREST ON THE FOLLOWING bonds is payable at the banking house of Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 17 Nassau St., New-York City, on and after August 1st, 1895:

AMERICAN COTTON OIL CO.
Debenture 8s and Called Bonds.
ANDERSON, IND.,
Municipal bonds.
BEDFORD, IND.,
Municipal 6s.
LAWRENCE R. R. CO.
First Mortgage 7s, Principal and Interest.
MARION COUNTY, IND.,
County 5s.
PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO R'Y CO.
First Mortgage 7s, Series B.
Second Mortgage 7s, Series H.
PORTSMOUTH, OHIO,
City 5s.
RED KEY, IND.,
School 6s.
ROCK ISLAND, ILL.,
Water Works 5s.
RIDGEVILLE, IND.,
School 6s.

AUGUST 15.

GRANT COUNTY, IND.,
Gravel Road 6s.
County 5s.
HAMILTON COUNTY, IND.,
Gravel Road 6s.
STARKE COUNTY, IND.,
County 6s.

AUGUST 26.

HAMILTON COUNTY, IND.,
County 6s.

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS ARE DUE AND PAYABLE AT THE BANKING HOUSE OF N. W. HARRIS & CO., 15 WALL ST., N. Y. City

AUGUST 1ST.

Atlantic, Iowa.
East Grand Forks, Minn., School District No. 3.
Grant County, Minn., Independent School Dist. No. 3.
Hayes County, Neb., School District No. 4.
Keithsburg, Ill., Water Works.
King County, Wash., School District No. 73.
Kootenai County, Idaho, School District No. 7.
Lexington, Ky., Funding.
Muskegon and Norton, Mich., Fractional School District No. 1.
New-Richmond, Wis., Water Works.
Pullman, Wash., School District No. 59.
Sumner, Wash., School District No. 8.
Terrell County, Ga., Court House.
Vaughn, Wis., (Hurley,) Town Hall.
Walnut Township, Ill., School District No. 1.
Whatcom County, Wash., School District No. 1.
Winamac, Ind., School Building.

AUGUST 3D.

La Moure, No. Dak., Town Hall.

AUGUST 15TH.

Boone, Iowa, Independent School District.
Park Rapids, Minn., Independent School District.
Sehome, Wash., School District No. 2.
Saint James, Minn., Water Works and Electric Light.
Saint Louis, Mich., Union School District No. 1.

NASHVILLE, CHATTANOOGA AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY.

The Board of Directors of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway this day declared a dividend of ONE (1) PER CENT. on its capital stock, payable on and after the 1st prox. The stock transfer books will close at 3 P. M. on the 24th inst., and reopen at 10 A. M. on the 2d of August.

J. H. AMBROSE, Secretary.
Nashville, Tenn., July 18, 1895.

THE WHEELING AND LAKE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, Nos. 40, and 42 Wall St., New-York, July 29, 1895. The coupons of the Wheeling and Lake Erie Improvement and Extension Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1895, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the office of the Central Trust Co., New-York.

JAMES M. HAM, Treasurer.

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS RY. CO.
45 Wall St., New-York, July 20, 1895.

Coupons of the Kansas City and Pacific R. R. Co., maturing Aug. 1, 1895, will be paid upon presentation at the office of this company, No. 45 Wall St., on and after that date.

CHAS. G. HEDGE, Secretary and Treasurer.

88TH DIVIDEND.

NEW-YORK NATIONAL EXCHANGE BANK,
New-York, July 26, 1895.

At a regular meeting of the Board of Directors held this day a dividend of Three (3) Per Cent. upon the capital stock was declared, payable on and after Aug. 1.

ISAAC HOWLAND, Cashier.

THE COUPONS OF THE EQUIPMENT TRUST and second mortgage bonds of the Cleveland, Akron and Columbus Railway Company due Aug. 1 will be paid by the Hamilton Trust Company, 191 Montague St., Brooklyn.

G. A. MORRISON, Asst. Treasurer.

Meetings and Elections.

THE BANK OF AMERICA, 44 AND 46 WALL Street.
New-York, July 30, 1895.

To the Stockholders of the Bank of America, and to Each of Them:

Take notice that, pursuant to Section 45 of the Stock Corporation Law of the State of New-York, you and each of you are hereby notified that a meeting of the Stockholders of The Bank of America, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of New-York, will be held at the office of the Bank, Nos. 44 and 46 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on the seventh day of October, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five, at one o'clock P. M. of that day, for the purpose of determining whether the Capital Stock of said Bank shall be reduced from the present amount thereof, to wit, three millions of dollars, to one million five hundred thousand dollars, the proposed decrease being one million five hundred thousand dollars from the amount of its present Capital Stock.

WILLIAM H. PERKINS,
FREDERIC P. OLCOTT,
SAMUEL THORNE,
GEORGE A. CROCKER,
DAVID S. EGLESTON,
JOHN HARSEN RHOADES,
GEORGE G. HAVEN,
JAMES N. JARVIE,
DALLAS B. PRATT,
} A majority of the Directors of the above-named corporation.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of Directors, and for transaction of any other business of the company, will be held at the office of the company, in the City of Milwaukee, at 12 o'clock noon, of SATURDAY, Sept.

IN DEBT TO MISSIONARIES

Presbyterian Home Board Struggling, but Prospects Are Good.

EVIDENCE OF RETURNING PROSPERITY

Hard Times Made Gifts Few and Small—Generosity as an Indicator of the Betterment of Business.

The finances of the Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church are sadly crippled. With a debt vastly increased in the last three years, and a number of its funds hypothecated, the board now finds itself unable to pay in full the salaries of some of its missionaries.

It was said in a morning paper yesterday that none of the missionaries had been paid since April 1. This misrepresents the situation. The board has made partial quarterly payments since April in order to prevent as much as possible hardship or suffering on the part of its missionaries.

The indebtedness of the board in 1893 was $66,407. The debt in the year following was $258,645, and this year it is $364,850.

The building of the magnificent structure at Fifth Avenue and Twentieth Street, known as the Presbyterian Building, at a cost of about $1,650,000, including site, has nothing to do with the increased indebtedness of the board. No part of its income was diverted to that purpose.

The Rev. D. J. McMillan, Secretary of the Board of Home Missions, explained to a reporter for The New-York Times yesterday that the debt of the board was directly due to the wave of business depression which affected the country two years ago.

"Churches which were before only self-sustaining had to appeal to us for help, and individuals who were accustomed to give liberally to the cause of home missionary work found it impossible to make as large contributions in that period," he said.

"The return of commercial prosperity is indicated to the board no less convincingly than was the prevalence of business depression some time ago. Small and struggling churches replacing themselves on the basis of self-support, gifts from those in moderate circumstances, and the reports of missionaries plainly show that there is a much more favorable condition of affairs in the business world than two years ago.

"'Everything indicates,' said Secretary McMillan, 'that there is a gradual and steady improvement in business.'"

However, just as depression was slow at first in making its effect felt in the board, so returning prosperity is not expected to relieve the strained condition of the board's finances for some months.

The Board of Home Missions has three sources of income. The contributions of churches and church societies is the greatest source. Bequests constitute a second source, and the income from invested funds the third.

The receipts from all sources for the year ended April 1, 1895, were $834,259.75.

The churches gave $25,181 less than they did the previous year. Sabbath schools gave $39,798 and young people's societies $21,330. Individual donations were $47,390. The bequests were $234,414. The income from invested funds was $13,746.

The interest on money borrowed last year to pay the missionaries was $16,542.

The number of missionaries employed by the board is 1,731, and of missionary teachers 391. There were nearly 100 more missionaries in 1894.

Nearly all of these missionaries receive aid from the board. Some are supported by churches. In some cases a church and the board pay the salary. In districts where missionaries must depend upon the board entirely for support the expense of each individual is sometimes as high as $1,500. The average expense is probably a few hundred dollars for each missionary.

The decrease in the number of missionaries was a necessity. Graduates of theological schools were not employed in this line of work, not because of a lack of appreciation of their earnestness and ability, but because of a belief that men already in the field had a prior right to the aid of the board, if discrimination had to be made.

The amount expended for missionaries last year was $525,000. Teachers and churches cost $363,315, and salaries of officers, interest, taxes, printing, and other expenses about $52,338. Of the indebtedness $144,502 was incurred by the Woman's Executive Committee in conducting mission school work.

When it became necessary to borrow $200,000, in addition to the debt of $258,645, brought over from the year preceding, a wealthy member of the church offered to loan the entire amount if no extension of work was undertaken until the debt was canceled. This was not only considered reasonable, but wise. Two or more contiguous churches were grouped under one missionary by some Presbyterians, and in a few cases a considerable territory was put in charge of a pastor-at-large. Every effort was made to make the money available do as much good as possible.

To pay the interest upon loans, and prevent suffering among those missionaries in remote parts who are dependent upon the board, it was found necessary to borrow more money. Invested funds were used as collateral. It is the policy of the board never to alienate a dollar of permanent investments. The borrowing capacity of the board has now about reached its limit.

"The present season has been worst in the year," said Secretary McMillan yesterday. "Wealthy churches are closed, so our income from them is practically nothing. Many other churches are only self-sustaining at present, and individuals to whom we might look for aid are now in the country or abroad. This is the case every year. Indeed, I think our receipts in January, February, and March of each year are larger than those of the other nine months.

"Undoubtedly there is some suffering among missionaries because of our crippled finances. Our policy will be to apportion what little money we have among those who need it most, until we have a larger fund at our disposal."

The General Assembly in Pittsburg this year celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of the union of the old and new schools. A committee of twenty-five men, from all parts of the country, was appointed to raise a special thanks-offering of $1,000,000 to be used in paying the debts of the various boards. The remainder of the fund is to be distributed pro rata among them.

"We have just heard from the committee," said Secretary McMillan, "that the prospects for securing the fund are bright."

THEATRICAL GOSSIP

—Koster & Bial's.—A change of bill next week at Koster & Bial's. A Roof Garden includes the first appearance at this house of the Dart sisters, who appear in a unique specialty entitled "The Broadway Swells"; of Nellie Waters, in Irish comicalities; of Mason and Healy, comedians, and of Lew Bloom, who makes his début in the vaudeville, and who will be remembered on account of his excellent work as a tramp and monologist in several of Hoyt's companies. The other new features include the reappearance of Senora Ybertie, a Spanish danseuse; Le Clair and Leslie, in their burlesque on "Trilby," and Fielding, a somewhat remarkable juggler. The retained features will be J. W. Ransone, the Ruler of New York; the Berger-Kleser troupe of Tyrolean singers and dancers; Clairesse Agnew, an eccentric dancer; Marietta and Belloni, and their wonderful flock of performing cockatoos, and Dr. Leo Sommer's Hungarian Gypsy Orchestra.

—"The Merry World."—Canary & Lederer's "Merry World" organization of nearly 100 persons, which was recently transferred from the Casino to Chicago, owing to an imperative contract made before that firm had resumed control of the Casino, has returned to this city after a stay of three weeks in the Western metropolis. The Chicago engagement was as summarily interrupted under the erroneous supposition that the attraction would be required to succeed "The Sphinx" at the Casino.

—"The Sphinx."—To-night the twenty-fifth performance of "The Sphinx" at the Casino will take place, and the management will observe it by the introduction of several novelties. Browne and Thompson's merry opera is meeting with success at the Casino, and the houses are crowded nightly. Miss Minnie De Rue will take Laura Joyce Bell's place as Pteecha soon, and other changes in the cast will shortly take place.

—Madison Square Roof Garden.—Press Eldridge has a third batch of new stories and songs with which he is delighting the patrons of the Madison Square Roof Garden this week. James F. Hoey, "Young Mule," is also working off "lots of new stuff" in his act, and the other performers make up about the best bill that Manager Sanger has offered up to this time during the present season.

—The Seidl Concerts.—Leopold Winkler, pianist, has been re-engaged as soloist next Saturday and Sunday at the Seidl concerts, Brighton Beach, on which occasion he will play the Weber-Liszt grand polonaise, and, by request, Liszt's "Hungarian Fantaisie."

RELIEF FOR CHERRY HILL SUFFERERS

Money and Clothing Sent to Victims of the Tornado.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

Kindly insert the following list of subscriptions received by D. Anderson Zabriskie, Treasurer of the Cherry Hill Relief Committee, for the benefit of the needy sufferers by the late tornado.

J. S. DU VALL, Secretary.

List of Subscribers.

C. Zabriskie, Jersey City, N. J., former resident of Cherry Hill	$500.00
N. Straus, for R. H. Macy & Co.	25.00
Henrietta Hutcninson	10.00
Dumont Clark	25.00
John J. Slater	10.00
Charles Du Bois	1.00
J. Wills	5.00
William Williams	25.00
Westervelt & Demarest	10.00
George Elkins	2.00
James Elkins	20.00
James W. Frecartin	2.00
William Malcolm	25.00
J. B. Shehan	10.00
Edward Barnes	1.00
E. Baumgartel	5.00
F. H. Crum	10.00
Gabriel R. Post, G. A. R., Westwood, N. J.	20.00
J. F. Grimshaw	1.00
Percy M. Clark	1.00
Mr. Hewins	25
Edward Butterfield	5.00
Henry Offerman	25.00
A friend	2.00
J. G. Webb	20.00
P. Albertine	10.00
Custer Post, G. A. R., Carlstadt	20.00
P. R. Warner	100.00
Thomas Shepard	10.00
Thomas Shepard, Jr.	5.00
Mrs. P. H. Zabriskie	30.00
J. A. Ackerman	5.00
E. R. Atwater	5.00
A sympathizer	5.00
James M. Speers	10.00
Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor, Clifton, N. J.	3.50
Gen. Alexander Shaler	5.00
Conrad N. Jordan, Assistant United States Treasurer	10.00
United States Treasury employes	24.25
F. B. Lethbridge	5.15
W. H. M., Newark, N. J.	1.00
The Boorum & Pease Company	50.00
Reynolds, Welsh & Co.	6.00
Edward T. Kennard	45.00
Friends of E. P. Kennard	40.00
Ladies' Missionary Society, Tenafly	15.00
David Bogle	5.00
Edward Kempton	10.00
C. & Co.	1.00
J. W. W.	2.00
G. W. Slingerland	30.00
Gutenbunge and frends	20.00
Falkner, Page & Co.	37.50
N. B. Demarest box collections	473.21
C. N. Hubbs	2.00
P. W. A.	2.00
J. F. Benedict	100.00
J. F. Benedict, from Englewood	12.00
Miller & Flinn	10.00
B. Altman & Co.	25.00
A. L. Wright and friends	3.66
A. V. Harris and friends	5.50
Frederick Grant	4.00
Henry Lemmerman, for Hasbrouck Heights	337.87
Hilton, Hughes & Co., per H. Hall	100.00
Ladies' Committee of Peetsburg Turn Verein	26.40
Henrietta Wetmer	5.00
William Harris	10.00
Jewelry shop of Tiffany & Co., New-York.	9.00
Box collections	225.62
Total receipts to July 20, 1895	$2,633.91

Contributors of Merchandise, Clothing, &c.

Dennison Manufacturing Company, one gross of boxes.

R. Outwater, one load of groceries.

Stearns & Co., New-York, large case of clothing and blankets.

Best & Co., New-York, two boxes of hats and clothing.

Mr. Kipp, five packages of clothing.

Mrs. Westervelt, one lot of clothing.

A. F. Benedict, special donation of $50, given direct to Mrs. Conrad Freidman.

P. M. Weldig and A. N. Platt, $10 each, given direct to Mrs. Conrad Freidman.

Cherry Hill, N. J., July 20, 1895.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Sale of the New-York and New-England Confirmed.

Judge Wallace, in the United States Circuit Court, yesterday entered an order confirming the sale of the property of the New-York and New-England Railroad Company, which was sold at auction recently by the receivers, Thomas C. Platt and Marsden J. Perry, to the Reorganization Committee composed of John I. Waterbury, Henry W. Cannon, and T. Jefferson Coolidge, Jr., for $5,000,000. It was also ordered that the receivers forthwith make and file a report of their receipts and disbursements, and of all outstanding obligations incurred by them and claims against them as receivers, and Commissioner Shields was appointed Special Master to examine and pass upon the reports, in order to enable the court to finally settle the receivers' accounts.

Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton.

CINCINNATI, July 31.—At a meeting of the Directors of the new Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton, (the consolidated Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton, and Cincinnati, Dayton and Ironton Railroads,) held in this city yesterday, the following new Directors were chosen: Rush Taggart, Fellows, Jaudon & Co., New-York; Robert C. Schenck, Dayton, and Frederick A. Short and George I. Balch of Cincinnati. Eight of the old Directors were re-elected.

The Directors had no quorum, and will organize at some future day, either here or in New-York City. The new $100,000,000 of stock was not issued, because the certificates are not ready, and because the old ones have not yet all been surrendered.

A Request from Atlanta.

About a dozen influential citizens of Atlanta, Ga., headed by Evan P. Howell, called on Samuel Spencer, President of the Southern Railway Company, in this city, yesterday, and formally presented their petition that the headquarters of the Southern Railway System be removed from Washington to Atlanta.

President Spencer told the delegation that the subject was one that had not suggested itself to the Board of Directors, but he promised that it should receive consideration.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—The Brooklyn Union Elevated Railroad Company will, on Monday next, begin running trains from the bridge to Manhattan Beach. The cars will be transferred at the Union Station, at Fifth Avenue and Thirty-sixth Street, to the old Culver Road, to Parkville, and then on the main line of the Manhattan Beach Road. The trains will consist of four cars. They will stop at all stations. The running time will be thirty-six minutes.

—The Executive Committee of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company has accepted the resignation of W. N. Morrison as Superintendent of the Eastern District, and appointed in his place Ira A. McCormick, who for the last three years has been trainmaster of the Eastern Division of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway.

—The Beech Creek Railroad Company has ordered 1,000 new coal cars, one-half from the Union Car Works, in Buffalo, one-quarter from the Buffalo Car Works, and the other quarter from the Milton Car Works, in Pennsylvania.

—The Atlantic Coast Electric Railway, between Asbury Park and Elberon, was opened formally last evening.

THE WEATHER FORECAST

WASHINGTON, July 31—8 P. M.—Forecast for Thursday:

EASTERN NEW-YORK and NEW-ENGLAND, generally fair, westerly winds.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, DELAWARE, and MARYLAND, fair weather, little change in temperature, northwesterly winds. VIRGINIA, NORTH and SOUTH CAROLINA, and GEORGIA, fair weather, light northerly winds. EASTERN FLORIDA and WESTERN FLORIDA, scattered showers, variable winds. ALABAMA, MISSISSIPPI, LOUISIANA, and EASTERN TEXAS, partly cloudy, variable winds. OKLAHOMA, INDIAN TERRITORY, and ARKANSAS, fair, variable winds. TENNESSEE, KENTUCKY, and WEST VIRGINIA, fair weather, light northerly winds.

WESTERN NEW-YORK, WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, and OHIO, continued fair weather, northwesterly winds. INDIANA and ILLINOIS, fair weather, light northerly winds, becoming variable. LOWER MICHIGAN, UPPER MICHIGAN, and WISCONSIN, fair, variable winds. IOWA, fair weather, variable winds. MISSOURI, fair, slightly warmer, variable winds, becoming southerly. MINNESOTA, fair, warmer, variable winds. NORTH DAKOTA, SOUTH DAKOTA, NEBRASKA, and KANSAS, fair, light southerly winds. COLORADO, fair, slightly warmer, winds becoming southerly. MONTANA, fair, slightly cooler, westerly winds.

The pressure has risen in the central and southern districts, fallen in the Northwest, and risen in the Rocky Mountain districts. The temperature has remained stationary throughout the country. The rainfall has been confined to a few scattered showers on the South Atlantic coast and in the Central Mississippi Valley. The following heavy rainfalls (in inches) were reported: During the last twelve hours—Jacksonville, 1.54; Jupiter, 1.78. During the last twenty-four hours—Newport, Ark., 1.80; Way Cross, Ga., 2. Generally fair weather is indicated for all districts Thursday, with slightly higher temperature in the Upper Mississippi Valley, and little change in other districts.

F. W. SIMPSON DECLARED INSANE

He Had Been Indicted for Forgery in the Second Degree.

Frederick W. Simpson, a young law student, who was indicted for forgery in the second degree on two counts Dec. 20, 1894, and was recently arrested on his return to this city, was tried yesterday before Recorder Goff and a jury in Part I. of the General Sessions Court, and was found to be insane.

Simpson comes of a good family, and was with Lovett & Noyes, attorneys, in Temple Court. His relatives noticed last year that he was acting in an erratic manner, and caused him to be committed to the Asylum for the Insane on Ward's Island. After his discharge he went to Pittsburg and Chicago, and cashed checks for various amounts on the Third National Bank, which had been forged with the signature of Charles S. Noyes, his former employer.

Drs. Newton and Kelly examined Simpson, and they testified that he was undoubtedly insane. Simpson will be taken to the Matteawan Asylum at once.

Kidnapped by Her Mother?

HOBOKEN, N. J., July 31.—Mrs. Johanna Schneidt of 72 Garden Street to-day asked the police to look for Ella Schneidt, six years old, who disappeared last night while going to visit her aunt. Ella is the daughter of Mrs. August Pasch of Kiel, Germany, who gave her to Mrs. Schneidt in her infancy.

Mrs. Pasch brought suit before Judge Lippincott a year ago to recover the child, but the Court decided against her. It is believed that she has now come to this country and taken her daughter.

Died of Apoplexy on the Beach.

CONEY ISLAND, July 31.—Mrs. Mary Bannon, fifty years old, of 34 Cheever Place, Brooklyn, while walking along the beach at Coney Island yesterday afternoon with her four children, was suddenly taken ill and fell unconscious. She died before an ambulance surgeon arrived. Apoplexy was the cause of death.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.
Sun rises...5:27	Sun sets...6:33
Moon rises...2:42	

Tides To-day.

	HIGH WATER.		LOW WATER.	
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Sandy Hook	4:38	4:33	10:23	11:09
Governors Island	5:10	5:08	11:00	11:54
Hell Gate	7:03	7:01	12:28	1:24

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) AUG. 1.

Steamship.	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
Aller	Bremen	July 24
Croma	Leith	July 16
El Dorado	New-Orleans	July 27
Euclid	St. Lucia	July 23
Finance	Colon	July 24
Ohio	Hull	July 17
Pontiac	Liverpool	July 19
Seminole	Jacksonville	July 28

FRIDAY, AUG. 2.

Augusta Victoria	Cherbourg	July 26
Palatia	Hamburg	July 21
Venetia	Christiansand	July 21

SATURDAY, AUG. 3.

Amsterdam	Rotterdam	July 24
La Touraine	Havre	July 27
St. Louis	Southampton	July 27
Trinidad	Bermuda	Aug. 1
Umbria	Liverpool	July 27
Zaandam	Amsterdam	July 20

SUNDAY, AUG. 4.

Ethiopia	Glasgow	July 25

Outgoing Steamships.

DATES OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destinati'n.	Office.
Powhatan	Aug. 1	Gibraltar	29 Broadway.
Santiago	Aug. 1	Nassau	113 Wall St.
S. of Texas	Aug. 2	Brunswick	Pier 20 E. R.
Wells City	Aug. 2	Bristol	25 Whitn'l St.
Seminole	Aug. 2	Charleston	Bowling Gr.
Adirondack	Aug. 3	Kingston	24 State St.
Auranla	Aug. 3	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Bourgogne	Aug. 3	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Amerika	Aug. 3	London	73 Whitn'l St.
S. of California	Aug. 3	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Panama	Aug. 3	Bordeaux	F'ch, Edye Co.
Manitoba	Aug. 3	Montevideo	90 Wall St.
Caribbee	Aug. 3	Thomas	39 Broadway.
Hekla	Aug. 3	Christiania	28 State St.
Persia	Aug. 3	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Taormina	Aug. 3	Hamburg	F'ch, Edye Co.
El Sud	Aug. 3	N. Orleans	Pier 25 N. R.
Knickbocker	Aug. 3	St. Thomas	Pier 9 N. R.
Wordsworth	Aug. 3	Bahia	Busk & Jevons.
Strathcarron	Aug. 3	Cape Town	90 Wall St.
Yumuri	Aug. 3	Havana	113 Wall St.
Manitoba	Aug. 3	Brunswick	3 Broadway.
P. Willem IV.	Aug. 3	Haiti	32 Beaver St.
Grangense	Aug. 3	Para	118 Pearl St.
Nueces	Aug. 3	Galveston	Pier 20 E. R.
Saale	Aug. 3	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Werra	Aug. 3	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Veendam	Aug. 3	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Caracas	Aug. 3	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Regulus	Aug. 6	Kingston	Busk & Jevons.
Others	Aug. 6	Manch'ter	Busk & Jevons.
Aller	Aug. 6	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Iroquois	Aug. 6	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Runic	Aug. 7	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Vigilancia	Aug. 7	Havana	113 Wall St.
Gulf of Akaba	Aug. 7	Grenada	29 Broadway.
Friesland	Aug. 7	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
St. Louis	Aug. 7	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Tyne	Aug. 7	Demerara	100 Wall St.
Ohio	Aug. 7	Hull	21-23 State St.
Ontario	Aug. 7	London	21-23 State St.
Teutonic	Aug. 7	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Zaandam	Aug. 7	Amst'd'm	39 Broadway.
Croma	Aug. 7	Leith	29 Broadway.
A. Victoria	Aug. 7	S'th'mpton	37 Broadway.
Algonquin	Aug. 8	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Rio Grande	Aug. 8	Brunswick	Pier 20 E. R.
Columbia	Aug. 10	Colon	Pier 34 N. R.
Louisiana	Aug. 10	N. Orleans	Pier 9 N. R.
Panama	Aug. 10	Havana	Pier 10 E. R.
Touraine	Aug. 10	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Maskelyne	Aug. 10	Antwerp	Busk & Jevons.
Amsterdam	Aug. 10	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Alleghany	Aug. 10	Kingston	24 State St.
Concho	Aug. 10	Galveston	Pier 20 E. R.
Umbria	Aug. 10	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Mississippi	Aug. 10	London	4 Broadway.
Cast. Prince	Aug. 10	Montevideo	2-4 Stone St.
Carib Prince	Aug. 10	Bahia	2-4 Stone St.
Otranto	Aug. 10	Antwerp	21-23 State St.
Venetia	Aug. 10	Gothenburg	37 Broadway.
Chicago City	Aug. 10	Bristol	25 Whitn'l St.
Finance	Aug. 10	Colon	Pier 43 N. R.
Ethiopia	Aug. 10	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Euclid	Aug. 10	Santos	Busk & Jevons.
Palatia	Aug. 10	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Trave	Aug. 10	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Cevic	Aug. 10	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Justin	Aug. 11	Para	90 Gold St.
Lahn	Aug. 13	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Bea Bellido	Aug. 14	Matanzas	21 Old Slip.
Berlin	Aug. 14	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Ardendha	Aug. 14	Antwerp	21-23 State St.
Venezuela	Aug. 14	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Francisco	Aug. 14	Hull	21-23 State St.
Britannic	Aug. 14	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Niagara	Aug. 15	Nassau	113 Wall St.
Normannia	Aug. 15	S'th'mpton	37 Broadway.
Lucania	Aug. 17	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Dania	Aug. 17	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Riela	Aug. 17	Manch'ter	Busk & Jevons.
Furnessia	Aug. 17	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Mohawk	Aug. 17	London	4 Broadway.
Maasdam	Aug. 17	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Fulda	Aug. 17	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Jersey City	Aug. 17	Bristol	25 Whitn'l St.
L. W. Taylor	Aug. 17	Montevideo	19 Whitn'l St.
Marsala	Aug. 17	Hamburg	F'ch, Edye Co.
S. of Nebraska	Aug. 17	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Island	Aug. 17	Christ'nia	F'ch, Edye Co.
Albano	Aug. 17	Hamburg	F'ch, Edye Co.
Lahnitz	Aug. 17	Pern'buco	Busk & Jevons.
Cyrene	Aug. 17	Montevideo	Busk & Jevons.
Spree	Aug. 20	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Newport	Aug. 20	Para	Pier 24 N. R.
Tauric	Aug. 20	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
New-York	Aug. 21	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Westernland	Aug. 21	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Picqua	Aug. 21	Gibraltar	29 Broadway.
Majestic	Aug. 21	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Galileo	Aug. 21	Hull	21-23 State St.
Hindoo	Aug. 21	London	21-23 State St.
F. Bismarck	Aug. 22	S'th'mpton	37 Broadway.
Kansas City	Aug. 23	Bristol	25 Whitn'l St.
Hubert	Aug. 23	Para	90 Gold St.
Irawaddy	Aug. 24	Grenada	29 Broadway.
Obdam	Aug. 24	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Ems	Aug. 24	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Hogarth	Aug. 24	Liverpool	Busk & Jevons.
Virginia	Aug. 24	Gothenb'rg	37 Broadway.
Mobile	Aug. 24	London	4 Broadway.
Creole Prince	Aug. 24	Perna'b'co	2-4 Stone St.
Philadelphia	Aug. 24	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Circassia	Aug. 24	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
K. Wilhelm II.	Aug. 24	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Patria	Aug. 24	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Etruria	Aug. 24	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
P. Willem III.	Aug. 24	Haiti	32 Beaver St.
Principia	Aug. 25	Leith	29 Broadway.
Nomadic	Aug. 27	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Havel	Aug. 27	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Paris	Aug. 28	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Noordland	Aug. 28	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Germanic	Aug. 28	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Etona	Aug. 29	Montevideo	90 Wall St.
Columbia	Aug. 31	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Peconic	Aug. 31	Gibraltar	29 Broadway.
Campania	Aug. 31	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
S. of California	Aug. 31	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Prussia	Aug. 31	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Eastern Prince	Aug. 31	Montevideo	2-4 Stone St.
Hevelius	Aug. 31	Perna'b'co	19 Whitn'l St.
Hekla	Aug. 31	Christ'nia	F'ch, Edye Co.
Anchoria	Aug. 31	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.

New-York, Wednesday, July 31.

Arrived.

SS Teutonic, (Br.,) Cameron, Liverpool July 24, via Queenstown, with mdse and passengers to H. Maitland Kersey. Arrived at the Bar at 10:31 A. M.

SS Anerley, (Br.,) Sherburne, Newcastle July 18, in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at noon.

SS Pio IX., (Span.,) Ugarto, New-Orleans July 24, via Havana, with mdse in transit to R. Ruiz. Arrived at the Bar at 12:40 P. M.

SS Vigilancia, McIntosh, Vera Cruz July 17, via Havana, with mdse and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1:14 A. M.

SS Colombia, Henderson, Colon July 24, with mdse and passengers to Pacific Mail Steamship Company. Arrived at the Bar at 4:15 A. M.

SS New-York, Rockwell, Santo Domingo July 17, via Turk's Island 20th, with mdse and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3:45 P. M.

SS Euclid, (Br.,) Trenemen, Santos June 22, via Macelo, with mdse to Busk & Jevons. Arrived at the Bar at 6:30 P. M.

SS Seminole, Chichester, Jacksonville July 28, via Charleston, with mdse and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Bark Virginia, (of Machias,) Pettigrew, Zaza 18 ds, via Delaware Breakwater, with sugar to order—vessel to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Brig Harriet G., Miller, San Domingo City, via Macoris, 20 ds, with sugar to Bertram Brothers —vessel to Mosle Brothers.

Sailed.

SS Martello, for Hull; El Rio, for New-Orleans; Neustria, for Marseilles and Naples; Roanoke, for Norfolk and Richmond; Yucatan, for Havana and Tampico; Germanic, for Liverpool; Geestemunde, for Flushing; Alfred Dumois, for Gibara; Paris, for Southampton; Munchen, for Baltimore; Waesland, for Antwerp.

Ship Talavera, for Sydney and Newcastle.

Bark Pactolus, for Portland, Oregon.

Brig Robert Dillon, for Savannah.

Spoken.

Bark Martha, (Dan.,) Nisson, from New-York June 11 for Rio Grande do Sul, was spoken June 30 in lat 30 N, lon 43 W.

By Cable.

LONDON, July 31.—SS Mohawk, (Br.,) Capt. Wiltshire, sld. hence for New-York to-day.

SS Exeter City, (Br.,) Capt. Watkins, from New-York July 18 for Bristol, passed Brow Head today.

SS Mobile, (Br.,) Capt. Layland, from New-York July 20 for London, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Northern Light, (Br.,) Capt. Parton, from New-York July 15 for Dover, for orders, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Obdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Pousen, from New-York July 20 for Boulogne and Rotterdam, passed the Scilly Islands to-day.

SS Peconic, (Br.,) Capt. Mills, sld. from Girgenti for New-York July 22.

SS Gleadowe, (Br.,) Capt. Harris, sld. from Palermo for New-York July 27.

SS New-York, Jamison, from New-York for Southampton, passed Hurst Castle at 3:35 P. M. to-day.

SS Jersey City, (Br.,) Capt. Lewis, sld. from Swansea for New-York to-day.

SS Moorish Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Dunn, from New-York July 9, arr. at Pernambuco July 27.

SS Lepanto, (Br.,) Capt. Page, from New-York July 3, arr. at Antwerp July 28.

SOUTHAMPTON, July 31.—SS Lahn, (Ger.,) Capt. Hellmers, from Bremen, sld. hence for New-York at 6 P. M. to-day.

SS Spree, (Ger.,) Capt. Willigerod, from New-York, arr. here at 11 P. M. yesterday, and proceeded for Bremen.

BREMERHAVEN, July 31.—SS Wittekind, (Ger.,) Capt. Cuppers, from New-York, via Southampton, arr. here at 1 A. M. to-day.

ROTTERDAM, July 31.—SS Maasdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Potjer, sld. hence for New-York at 1 P. M. to-day.

HAMBURG, July 31.—SS Columbia, (Ger.,) Capt. Vogelgesang, from New-York for North Cape, arrived at Tromsoe at 6 A. M. to-day. The Columbia in on an excursion.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Aug. 3 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

THURSDAY.—At 5 PM for Cape Colony and Natal, per steamship Strathcarron, (letters must be directed "per Strathcarron.")

SATURDAY.—At 1 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Bourgogne, via Havre; at 6 AM for Europe, per steamship Saale, via Southampton and Bremen, (letters for Ireland must be directed "per Saale"); at 7 AM for Genoa, per steamship Werra, (letters must be directed "per Werra"); at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Veendam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Veendam"); at 12 M (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Europe, per steamship Aurania, via Queenstown.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

THURSDAY.—At 9 A M for Barbados, Martinique, and Guadeloupe via Guadeloupe, per steamship Tjomo; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Bermuda, per steamship Elliot.

SATURDAY.—At 11 AM for Brazil and La Plata Countries via Pernambuco, Rio Janeiro and Santos, per steamship Capua from Baltimore, (letters must be directed "per Capua;") at 5 AM for Brazil, per steamship Wordsworth, via Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio Janeiro, (letters for North Brazil and La Plata Countries must be directed "per Wordsworth";) at 9:30 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for Leeward and Windward Islands and Martinique, per steamship Caribbee, (letters for Barbados, Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago must be directed "per Caribbee";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, and Savanilla, &c., per steamship Adirondack; at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chispas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Yumuri, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Yumuri";) at 10:30 AM for Haiti, Cumana, and Carupano, per steamship Prins Willem IV., (letters for other parts of Venezuela, Curacao, Trinidad, British and Dutch Guiana must be directed "per Prins Willem IV.";) at 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Venezuela and Curacao, also Savanilla, via Curacao, per steamship Caracas, (letters for other parts of Colombia must be directed "per Caracas";) at 1 PM for La Plata Countries direct per steamship Manitoba.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, if specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 AM.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Edenvale, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Aug. *6 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship China, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Aug. *9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after July 19 and up to Aug. *9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Aug. *17 at 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Etruria with British mails for Australia.) Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Gaillee, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Aug. 25 at 6:30 PM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and

Thursday
August 1-1895

The New-York Times.

Part Three
Pages 13-14

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

SOME MATTERS OF INTEREST REPORTED BY BROKERS.

Sale of a Lexington Avenue Corner and of Up-Town Lots—Details of Auction Offerings.

The Hebrew Orphan Asylum Society has sold, at $87,500, the southeast corner of Lexington Avenue and Seventy-seventh Street, 145 by 102.2.

Messrs. Slawson & Hobbs have sold for J. M. Horton to Giblin & Taylor the lots, 225 by 100.11, on the south side of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, beginning 150 feet east of Seventh Avenue, at $139,500. The purchasers will build flats, with stores, on some of the lots, and resell the remainder, with a building loan.

Messrs. Charles Buermann & Co. have sold for Henry L. Wirth and George Pfister to Charles Pebler the northeast corner of Stanton and Pitt Streets, 25 by 100.

The New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company has bought of the Horton estate several additional lots, extending from the railway tracks to Bungay Street, which square the tract recently acquired, extending to the East River, at Port Morris.

At auction, in the Trinity Building Salesroom, yesterday, Mr. Henry W. Donald of R. V. Harnett & Co sold, in partition, at $41,000, to J. W. Riglander, a party in interest, the five-story brownstone tenement 252 West Thirty-sixth Street, south side, 223.3 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 25 by 98.9.

Mr. B. L. Kennelly sold, under foreclosure, to the plaintiff John Pullman, at $19,750, the five-story brick flat, with stores, 1,706 Park Avenue, west side, 75.11 feet north of One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, 25 by 90.

The Sheriff sold, under execution, at $2,500, to the judgment creditor, F. H. Hastings, the right, title, and interest of the Church of the Holy Nativity to the church building on the north side of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, 475 feet west of Lenox Avenue, with lot 50 by irregular, with 3 feet front on One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street.

The auction sales set down for to-day at 111 Broadway are as follows:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, James Flynn, referee, two lots on East Twenty-fifth Street, north side, 300 and 375 feet, respectively, east of First Avenue, each 50 by 98.9. Due on judgment, $7,060.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Edward Schenck, referee, 59 West Sixty-eighth Street, north side, 455 feet west of Central Park West, 20 by 100.5, four-story brownstone dwelling. Due on judgment, $27,370.

By B. L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, David C. Myers, referee, 227 and 229 West Sixty-first Street, north side, 350 feet east of West End Avenue, 50 by 100.5, two five-story brick tenements. Due on judgment, $6,335.

By the Sheriff, execution sale, the right, title, and interest of Herman Masche to Anthony Avenue, east side, 80.10 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, 50 by 142.45 by 52.00 by 127.95.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

Nos. 108 and 110 East Eighty-eighth Street, five-story brick public school, by Mayor, &c., City of New-York; cost, $50,000.

Nos. 70 and 74 West Houston Street, a seven-story brick warehouse, by Adam E. Fischer of 9 Stanhope Street, Brooklyn; cost, $60,000.

College Avenue, 100 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, two-story brick stable, by Charles F. Biele of 544 East One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street; cost, $1,000.

Cherry Street and Pelham Street, northwest corner, six-story brick flat, by Herman Wertheim of 121 Attorney Street; cost, $35,000.

Macomb's Dam Lane and One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, northwest corner, one-story frame shed, by J. M. Horton Ice Cream Company; cost, $200.

One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, north side, 150 feet west of Macomb's Dam Lane, one-story frame shed, by Albert Tilt of 6 East Sixty-seventh Street; cost, $500.

Prospect Avenue, west side, 225 feet north of One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, three five-story brick dwellings, by Marcus Nathan of 1,889 Madison Avenue; cost, $30,000.

No. 237 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, six-story brick flat, by Heinrich Da Banhahn of 2,154 Second Avenue; cost, $20,000.

No. 118 West Thirty-first Street, by Mrs. Ellen Murray; alterations to a three-story and basement brick store and dwelling; cost, $2,500.

No. 286 Washington Street, by Mrs. Mary A. Brower, alterations to a five-story brick store and warehouse; cost, $400.

No. 150 Attorney Street (new), by Nicholas J. Hughes, alterations to a two-story brick office, &c.; cost, $300.

No. 111 West Eighty-second Street, by J. G. Siegling, alterations to a five-story and basement brick flat; cost, $400.

BROOKLYN REALTY MATTERS.

Messrs. Ernestus Gulick & Co. have sold for James G. Wallace, at $85,000, the three-story and basement brownstone dwelling, 20 Hanson Place, 22 by 45 by 100; the similar dwellings, 936 and 938 President Street, each 25.4 by 50 by 100; the similar dwelling, 438 Sixth Street, 17 by 45 by 100, and the two four-story brownstone flats, 51 and 53 Seventh Avenue, each 19.9 by 60 by 80. They have sold for G. A. Wambach, to George Schumann, at $7,035, the three-story and basement brick dwelling, 362 Pacific Street; and for Alfred A. Taft, to Elizabeth Robinson, at $6,200, the three-story and basement brownstone dwelling 124 St. Felix Street, 20 by 45 by 100.

Mr. Frederick M. Smith has sold for W. W. Pittman, to Elsie C. Kerby, at $7,400, the three-story and basement brick dwelling 438 Classon Avenue, 20.6 by 100, and for Elsie C. Kerby, to Anna G. Pilcher, at $6,500, the two-story and basement brownstone dwelling 404 Bainbridge Street, 17 by 45 by 100.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, July 31.

RIVINGTON ST, s s, 56 ft e of Suffolk St, 19x52x18.9x52; Berisch Lichtenstein and wife to Jacob M. Stransberg $11,900

135TH ST, s s, 675 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 50x80; Augustus Gareiss and wife to the Port Morris Congregational Church.... 6,000

86TH ST, 338 East; A. Graf to Charles Graf 1

1ST AV, n s, 230 ft e of Park Av, 25x100.11; William J. Purcell to William F. Doyle, 1-7 part..... 1,000

SAME PROPERTY, 6-7 part; Thomas H. Doyle and others to John F. Doyle.....

MADISON AV, 1,849 ½ of street in front of; Samuel C. Van Dusen and others to Jacob Kottek..... 1

86TH ST, 338 East; Janet Lietz to A. Graf 1

FULTON ST, w s, 150 ft n of Elizabeth St, 100x100; Joanna I. Van Wyck to J. W. Stevens and another.....

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, n w corner of 79th St, 99.7x101.8x92.4x86.4; H. E. Fox and wife to Albertina Miller..... 5

79TH ST, n s, 74.1 ft s of 24th St, 24.8x irregular; Robert A. Gregory, executor and trustee of Robert A. Gregory, to Julia P. Flynn.....

GREENWICH ST, 460; Alfred L. M. Bulkley and others to Herman Joveshof. 18,000

19TH ST, 114 to 120 West; Edward Jansen and wife to Benjamin Altman..... 100

LEXINGTON AV, s e corner of 39th St, 24x80; Ella P. Dunn and another to Alfred B. Dunn..... 10

37TH ST, n s, 175.10 ft e of 10th Av, 24.10x98.9; Elizabeth Grasmuck to Theodore A. Grasmuck..... 1

37TH ST, n s, 150.6 ft e of 10th Av, 23.4 x98.9; Elizabeth Grasmuck to Frederick Grasmuck 1

LEXINGTON AV, s e corner of 39th St, 24x80; Ella P. and Kittie C. Dunn, executors of William E. Dunn, to Alfred B. Dunn..... 35,000

40TH ST, s s, 360 ft w of 7th Av, 20x 98.9; Julia Enste to Emily K. Simonson..... 1

47TH ST, n s, 375 ft e of 11th Av, 25x 100.4; Peter L. Halpin, referee, to James W. Redmond..... 12,750

47TH ST, n s, 375 ft e of 11th Av, 25x 100.4; James W. Redmond to Martin Schussler ..... Omitted

9TH AV, e s, 80.4 ft s of 44th St, 20.1 x100; Albert O. Walters to Frank W. Walters 6,500

30TH ST, n s, 450 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 21x102.2; John C. Kluber and wife and Katharine M. Ryan to Amelia Weber.... 1

11TH AV, e s, 67.1 ft n of 42d St, 16.8x 81.4x16.8x80.8; Peter Malbach to Theresia Malbach..... 1

77TH ST, 346 East; Julie L. Killeen to Rose Alexander..... Omitted

6TH ST, 216 East; Lewis S. Samuel to M. Gertrude Cohen.....

8TH ST, s e corner of Madison Av, 68x 100.8; John P. Collard, executor of John O'Connor, to William H. Hurst.... 44,500

8TH ST, 250 ft w of 1st Av, 25x 100.8; Leopold Lendorf and wife to Friedrich Schieferstein 21,500

6TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of 1st Av, 24.11 x98.9; Bertha A. Haigh to John Behn. 20,000

84TH ST, 545 East; Michael A. Hoffman and wife to Minna Brachmann 18,000

90TH ST, s s, 75 ft e of 2d Av, 25x75.8; William Holbein and wife to Henry Delhougne 19,250

88TH ST, s e corner of Madison Av, 68x 100.8; Frederic R. and Charles Coudert to William H. Hurst .....

104TH ST, n s, 180 ft w of 4th Av, 25x 100.11; Abraham Rosenberg and Max Neisser and wife to Morris S. Cohn.... 1

AMSTERDAM AV, s w corner of 133d St, 24.11x96.9; Charles L. Guy, referee, to Michael W. Divine 31,000

LOT 48, map of Arden property; East Chester and Westchester; Frederick Dalber to Pauline Dalber .....

KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, s w s, 61.3 ft n w of Monticello Av, 30.7x146x25x 128.2; Simon B. Sonnefeld to Julia Marum 1

7TH AV, n e corner of 12th St, 67x95; Annie D. and Edward H. Coffey to Alice M. Knapp and Eleanor M. Sammis, ¼ part 24,047

7TH ST, s s, 314.9 ft e of Avenue C, 18x 90.10; William Buhler to Alexander Hess 10

SAME PROPERTY; Alexander Hess to Lewis Leiming 4,000

GOERCK ST, w s, 75 ft s Delancey St, 25x100; William Grossman and wife to Annie Wolarsky 1

LUDLOW ST, 45; David Wolf and wife to John S. Barboro..... 10

MULBERRY ST, 62; Mary E. Brennan and others to Pasquale Celillo, all title.....

SAME PROPERTY; Frederic R. and Charles Coudert to same, all title..... 1

ELDRIDGE ST, 18; Thomas J. Farrell to Emma W. Searles..... 5,500

ST. NICHOLAS AV, n e corner of 126th St, 75.3x irregular; Richard W. G. Welling, assignee of F. H. Weeks, to Betty D. Warfield, all title..... 1

SAME PROPERTY; Francis H. Weeks and wife to same.....

BROOK AV, w s, 25 ft s of 147th St, 25x 90; Nicholas Cotter to Charles Schleinger and wife..... 1

FLEETWOOD AV, w s, 88.5 ft n of 173d St, 50x95; Barbara Wehrmann, individually and as executrix of Anthony Wehrmann to Charles C. McEvoy..... 2,500

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, w s, 75 ft n of Home St, 100x100, and other property; Mary S. Bowen to Frederick O. Johannessen .....

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, w s, 125 ft n of Home St, 25x100; Frederick O. Johannesen and wife to George H. Luhrs..

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, w s, 150 ft n of Home St, 25x100; same to Gesina Witte .....

147TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of Willis Av, 25x100; Silas A. Brush to Theresa Feely .....

UNION AV, w s, 45.7 ft n of Home St, 24.4x100; the executors of Ziba H. Kitchen to Ira M. and Urania M. Rollins 3,575

SAME PROPERTY; Fred Gaiser and wife to the executors, &c., of Ziba H. Kitchen. 1

Recorded Leases.

DONLEAVY, Christopher, to Michael Wynne; store, 603 2d Av, n w corner of 33d St; 5 years..... $2,200

EXECTORS of estate of Samuel S. Doughty to James Everard; 24 West 28th St, 9 8-12 years..... 4,300

NEFF, Katharine, to George Schweppenhauser; s s 4 feet approach to Central Bridge; 172.6 ft s of Jerome Av, 30.2x50, 14 9-12 years..... $240, 300

BLENDERMANN, Henry and Jacob, to Margaret McArdle; store, &c., 503 West 60th St, 3 years..... 1,500

MURPHY, Patrick, to John Kelly; east store, 526 West 45th St, 5½ years 420

LOUGHRAN, Susan B., to James Brennan; corner store, n e corner of 7th Av and 51st St, 4 10-12 years 2,100

LAWTON, Susan R., to Lehigh Valley Railroad Company; bulkhead, s of pier foot of Gansevoost St, North River, 9 years ..... $1,400 and $1,600

MOST, Hermann D., to James Judge; store, 518 East 14th St, 5 years 252

THE RECTOR, &c., of Grace Church, to Edward Bridge; 111 Chambers St, 20½ years 1,700

Recorded Mortgages.

ARFMANN, John W., to Beadleston & Woerz; s e corner of Cherry St and Catharine Slip, 3 years..... $12,000

AUDIFRED, Alexis C., to A. H. Alker; s s of 135th St, 290 ft w of 2d Av, demand 300

BRACHMANN, Minna, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 545 East 84th St, 5 years..... 9,000

SAME to M. A. Hoffman; n s of 84th St, 78 ft w of Avenue B, 2 years..... 1,000

BURGER, Ellsworth, and wife to J. E. Butterworth; n s of Travers St, 100 ft e of Washington Av, demand..... 1,750

BAUMBACH, Ludwig J., and wife to Therese Toussaint; s s of Travers St, 200.3 ft w of Creston Av, 3 years..... 4,000

CELILLO, Pasquale, to F. D. Weeks, trustee; 52 Mulberry St, 5 years..... 18,000

COOK, Henry F., and wife to Henry Oppenheimer; n s of 69th St, 300 ft w of Central Park West, 1 year..... 100,000

DARLIN, Catharine M., to John Sloane as executor, &c., of D. Sloane; n s of 137th St, 100 ft w of 8th Av, (five mortgages) 37,500

SAME to Edmund Coffin, guardian, &c., of Henry W. Coffin; n s of 137th St, 175 ft w of 8th Av, 3 years..... 7,500

SAME to same, guardian of William S. Coffin, 3 years..... 7,500

SAME to Edmund Coffin; n s of 137th St, 205 ft w of 8th Av, (three mortgages,) 3 years..... 22,500

DELLAGHO, Nicholas, and others to Giovanni Fardi; 410 East 112th St, demand 400

DOYLE, John J., and another to Thomas H. Doyle and others; n s of 109th St, 239 ft e of Park Av, installments..... 5,910

DEVINE, Catharine M., and wife to S. Jarvis, trustee; s w corner of 133d St and Amsterdam Av, 3 years..... 25,000

DUNN, Alfred B., to Paul Tuckerman and another; s e corner of Lexington Av and 39th St, 20 years..... 39,000

GOODWIN, Henry L., to M. E. C. Goodwin; n s of 27th St, 125 ft w of 5th Av, 3 years..... 12,500

GRASMUCK, Frederick, and wife to Mathew Micolino and another; n s of 37th St, 150.6 ft e of 10th Av, 3 years, (2 mortgages)..... 10,000

HAIGHT, Catharine, to Sally Arnholz and Adelaide Halstead; s s of 83d St, 275.6 ft w of 3d Av, 4 years..... 5,500

HUNT, James W., and another to J. L. Van Wyck; w s of Fulton St, 150 ft n of Elizabeth, (Wakefield,) 5 years..... 1,600

HESS, Alexander, to William Buhler; 256 7th St, 4 years..... 2,000

HILLIARD, George, and wife to Dry Dock Savings Institution; n s of Bleecker St, 150 ft n of Delancey St, 1 year..... 25,000

KNAPP, Alice M., and others to Charlotte L. Billings; n e corner of 12th St and 7th Av, 2 years..... 24,000

LEWIS, Fannie confessed to W. D. Phillips; s w corner of Stebbins Av and Freeman St, 1 year..... 1,500

LUHRS, George H., to E. M. Dorsett; w s of Southern Boulevard, 125 ft n of Home St, installments..... 400

LESTER, Asbury, and wife to R. S. Bowne, as trustee; n s of 147th St, 208.10 ft w of Boulevard, 3 years..... 8,000

MURPHY, Catharine A., to Margaret Klein; 98 Lexington Av, 3 years..... 15,000

POWER, Catharine A., to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; s s of 20th St, 100 ft e of 1st Av, 1 year..... 6,000

ROLLINS, Ira M., and wife to M. L. W. Kitchen and others, executors; w s of Union St, 45.7 ft n of Home St, 10 years. 3,275

RICHEY, David, and wife to the New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company; 347 and 349 West 97th St, (2 mortgages,) 3 years..... 72,000

SAME to A. F. Holly; s s of 97th St, 200 ft w of 8th Av, 1 year..... 8,000

SCHLEIPFER, Friedrich to Leopold Lendorf; n s of 88th St, 250 ft w of 1st Av, 1 year..... 2,500

SEARLES, Emma W., and others to George F. Martins; 24 2d St, 3 years..... 6,000

STRAUSBERG, Max J., to Berisch Lichtenstein; s s of Rivington St, 56 ft e of Suffolk St, 2 years..... 300

SIMONSON, Emily K., to the Hebrew Mutual Benefit Society of the City of New-York; s s of 40th St, 360 ft w of 7th Av, 5 years..... 12,000

SCHLUSSLER, Martin, to George H. Coutts; n s of 47th St, 375 ft e of 11th Av, 5 years..... 8,500

SAME to James W. Redmond; n s of 47th St, 375 ft e of 11th Av, 2 years..... 1,000

SCHIEFFERSTEIN, Friedrich, to the Metropolitan Savings Bank; n s of 88th St, 250 ft w of 1st Av, 1 year..... 10,000

THE PORT MORRIS CONGREGATIONAL Church to Augustus Darreiss; s s of 135th St, 675 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 5 years..... 5,500

TRUE, Clarence F., and wife to F. M. Jencks; s w corner of West End Av and 93d St, demand..... 36,000

WAHLIG, Frank A., and wife to J. B. Fitzgerald; s s of 103d St, 199 ft w of 3d Av, 5 years..... 13,000

WITTE, Gesina, to E. M. Dorsett; w s of Southern Boulevard, 150 ft n of Home St, installments..... 1,250

WASHBURN, Henry J., to N. S. Washburn, as administrator; w s of Bloomingdale Road, 26.6 ft n of 117th St, 5 years..... 4,100

WALSH, Bernard, to Peter Doelger; n s of 50th St, 525 ft w of 10th Av, demand 4,000

WALTERS, Frank W., to Albert O. Walters; e s of 9th Av, 80.4 ft s of 44th St, 5 years..... 6,500

WALTERS, Frank W., to Christina A. Walters; e s of 9th Av, 80.4 ft s of 44th St, 1 year..... 1,500

Assignments of Mortgages.

BUHLER, Magdalena, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company..... $10,432

BALHEIMER, George L., to Emma Fitch 9,000

BURLANDO, Emanuel, to H. H. Barnard 325

FITCH, Thomas I., and another, executors and trustees, to Emma Fitch..... 5,000

FITCH, Emma, and another to Edward Smith 5,000

HEINTZ, Anna, to George L. Balheimer. 9,000

JUDGE, John H., executor, to Sarah A. Tyson, executrix..... 1

MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to Edward Bell 21,020

SAME to B. Aymar Sands and others, executors, (two assignments)..... 13,102

REDMOND, James W., to N. S. Hart.... 1

RADDE, Marie, to E. B. Konyon..... 1

SHERMAN, Julia, to John J. Murphy.... 1

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to E. S. Chapin, trustee..... 20,000

VINCENT, John, to Maurice Stack..... 5,500

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's Office.

BIRCH ST and Cornell Av, s e corner, 50x100; Edwin L. Thomas against Frederick D. Dalber, owner and contractor.. $341

FLETCHER ST, n s, 100 ft e of Washington Av, 106 ft front; Henry G. Silleck, Jr., against Ellsworth Burger, owner and contractor..... 1,475

BATHGATE AV, e s, 228 ft n of 178th St, 72x100; Frank Fowler and others against Henrietta Schroeder, owner; James J. Ward, contractor..... 97

16TH ST, 221 to 225 West; William Goldthorpe against Morris Weiderman and Jacob Rosenbaum, owners and contractors 1,620

1ST AV, 311; F. B. Hawkins & Co. against Mary E. F. Haviland, owner; Monroe Iron Works, contractor 216

Lis Pendens.

6TH AV, 383; Alfred B. Darling against Julia P. Flynn, (specific performance.)

8TH AV, 732; Emily Beaver against Mary A. Heath and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

136TH ST, s s, 250 ft e of 7th Av, 16.8 ft front; John R. Platt, trustee, against Mary A. Kelly and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

8TH ST, 3 to 9 West; Jeremiah J. Richardson against Elizabeth A. Wellwood and others, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien.)

122D ST, s s, 352 ft w of 7th Av, 170 ft front; James D. Putnam against Charles Palliser and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

11TH ST, n s, between 5th and 6th Avs, 25x 100; Thomas H. Cooper against Eveline A. Cooper and others, (partition.)

BROOME ST, 555; Charles C. Cross, trustee, against James T. Smedeker and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

FIFTEEN CONVICTS TRY TO ESCAPE

A "Trusty" in Whom They Confided Informed the Prison Guards.

SALT LAKE, Utah, July 31.—An unsuccessful attempt has been made by fifteen convicts in the Utah Penitentiary to escape. They concerted a scheme by which a dose of morphine was to be given the guards in their coffee by a "trusty" who acted in the capacity of waiter. The "trusty" gave the plan away and administered sugar in lieu of the morphine, which had been smuggled into the penitentiary.

The guards took their places on the wall and simulated poisoning. At what they considered an auspicious moment, the fifteen prisoners in the plot, supplied with ropes and ladders, attempted to scale the walls. They were quickly brought to bay by a volley from rifles in the hands of the guards. One convict who fell from the top of the wall, was severely hurt. All were returned to their cells.

THE TONNAGE TAX FALLS OFF

The Decrease in Revenue Due to New Measurements.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—The tonnage tax collected for the last fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, was $522,234, compared with $539,028 for the previous year. The number of entries of vessels on which the tax was paid was 11,970, compared with 12,340 for the previous year.

The decrease in receipts is mainly due to the new measurement law, which has brought our tonnage system into accord with that of the maritime world. British vessels paid $344,637 of the tax, American vessels $82,316; steam vessels paid $362,124, sail vessels $160,690. The receipts at New-York were $157,051; Boston, $48,881; Philadelphia, $47,522; New-Orleans, $38,929; San Francisco, $38,150. The tax maintains the marine hospitals.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

—Oppenheimer & Tallman, produce dealers of Atlantic City, N. J., have made an assignment in favor of W. D. Edson, Jr. The firm did business at 931 Atlantic Avenue. Mr. Oppenheimer made a statement, in which he said that the failure of the firm was caused by his partner embezzling $2,800 belonging to the firm and then disappearing. Tallman left his wife behind him, and she and Oppenheimer are trying to get some clue to his whereabouts. Tallman's books was employed by the firm. The district in which the customers resided was divided into three parts. Oppenheimer looked after one, while his partner and his partner's brother took care of the two others and made the collections. Tallman's customers owed the firm $3,500, and he collected $2,800 of this and then left.

—The New-York Warehouse Company of 66 Broad Street, through its trustees, Thomas A. McIntyre, David Dows, Jr., Samuel Taylor, Jr., William W. Rossiter, and Frederic J. Middlebrook, made application to Justice O'Brien of the Supreme Court, yesterday

dissolution of the company, and Adrian Kiernan was appointed referee in the matter, the cause to show cause being set down for Nov. 2. It was stated that the company has sold all its real and personal property, has ceased its capital stock from $200,000 to $8,000, and has continued to do business lately only for the purpose of canceling its outstanding contracts and generally winding up its affairs. The company was absorbed by the Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company last Winter. Its stores were at the foot of Van Brunt and Conover Streets, Brooklyn. The company has no debts, and has assets of $8,144 cash in the Produce Exchange Bank. The company was incorporated in 1857. Thomas A. McIntyre holds 1,960 out of 2,000 shares of the capital stock.

—Deputy Sheriff McGlivney yesterday took charge of the place of business of Bacharach & Friedmann, manufacturers of cloaks and bathing suits at 557 Broadway, on an execution for $4,175, in favor of the H. B. Claflin Company against Fannie Bacharach, the surviving partner, who confessed judgment both individually and as surviving partner. The liabilities are estimated at from $8,000 to $50,000, but the value of the assets is not known.

—Deputy Sheriff McGlivney yesterday took charge of the place of business of Emanuel Lauferty, manufacturer of braids at 188 and 190 West Houston Street on executions from Horwitz & Bernstein and Hirsh & Co. for judgments in the following persons for money loaned between 1886 and 1890: Mollie Lauferty, $12,590; Leon Hirsch, $7,018; Nathan Steinman, $2,580. It is thought that his liabilities will not exceed $50,000.

—Application for the appointment of a receiver of the affairs of the Copeland Brothers Company of Bridgeport, Conn., was made yesterday to the Superior Court by Miss Emma Turner, a milliner, formerly in the employ of the firm. The affairs of the big dry goods concern have been badly tangled up since W. B. Hall & Co. bought out its stock, several months ago.

—Deputy Sheriff Butler yesterday sold out the right, title, and interest of the Church of the Holy Nativity in the church property at One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street and Seventh Avenue, for $2,500, to Francis H. Hastings of Boston, the plaintiff in the matter, who held a judgment for $3,075 against the church.

—Henry W. Holcomb, a real estate dealer of Detroit, made an assignment for the benefit of his creditors yesterday. His assets are between $600,000 and $700,000, and his liabilities from $50,000 to $55,000. Mr. Holcomb has been one of the largest builders in that city for several years, and a heavy dealer in real estate.

—George C. Steward and George W. Cole, composing the millinery firm of Steward & Cole of 58 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, made an assignment yesterday to Charles A. Molloy, giving preferences to Russell, Robinson & Winslow for $100, and Sullivan, Drew & Co. for $155.

—The schedules of Ernest A. L'Allemand, manufacturer of silver-plated ware at 73 Fulton Street, show liabilities of $24,397, nominal assets of $6,687, and actual assets of $3,678. The principal creditors are the Market and Fulton National Bank for $10,950, and John T. Wilson for $10,543.

—An order was filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday appointing Francis X. Hennessy receiver in supplementary proceedings for Ernest Roch, lawyer, of 38 Park Row on the application of William Roch, on a claim for $2,205.

—Hugo H. Hoenack, who kept the saloon at 9 Frankfort Street, known as the "Pewter Mug," confessed judgment yesterday for $13,907 in favor of Brewer Jacob Ruppert for money loaned between March 3, 1893, and April 1, 1895.

—An attachment against the Union National Bank of Denver, Col., which suspended on Monday, has been received by the Sheriff in favor of the National Bank of Commerce for $10,562.

—An attachment for $6,074 was received yesterday by the Sheriff against Charles F. Kindred of Philadelphia in favor of William R. Montgomery.

NEW CORPORATIONS

The Utica Directory Publishing Company; capital, $6,000; Directors—J. E. Williams, Benjamin Stober, E. D. Lee, and George S. Hughes of Utica.

The West End Agricultural Society of the town of Palatine, to conduct town fairs on the Palatine Driving Park; capital, $5,000; Directors—Edward B. Burnap, George H. Smith, William J. Roser, Frank E. Simons, Louis Bierbauer, and Harry A. Swortfiguer of Canajoharie and William N. Johnston of Palatine Bridge.

The North New-York Improvement Company of New-York City, to deal in and improve real estate, erect buildings, construct streets, sewers, and railroads, and to fill in land; capital, $15,000; Directors—Hanson S. Webster of Brooklyn, William H. Duncan and Robert E. Holder of New-York City.

The Record Printing and Publishing Company of Hudson, to publish The Hudson Weekly Record; capital, $12,000; Directors—Edwin C. Rowley, B. H. Kennedy, H. S. Rivenburgh, James McShane, George J. Canley, and O. H. Bradley of Hudson and M. H. Glynn of Valatie.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Speculation Moderate and Generally Lower Prices.

INFLUENCED MAINLY BY THE WEST

Wheat at the Close Was Steady—Corn Was Dull—Provisions Lower—Cotton Higher — Coffee Steady.

There was but little life to the grain trading, and prices were influenced by the lower Western markets and rather free offerings for foreign account, while local traders were doing most of the business in a scalping way. The close showed a decline, without excitement. Provisions were offered freely and closed lower. Cotton was dull, but higher with Europe and the South. Coffee was quiet and a shade lower.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, in elevator	73¾@	..
Oats, No. 2 mixed, in elevator	28¾@	..
Corn, No. 2 mixed	40½@	..
Flour, straights, Spring	$3.40	@$3.70
Flour, straights, Winter	3.55	@ 3.75
Cotton, middling uplands	7 1-16@	..
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X	17	@ 20
Pork, mess	11.75	@12.25
Lard, Western steam	..	@ 6.50
Beef, family	11.00	@13.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	18	@ ..
Sugar, granulated	4 5-16@	4½
Coffee, Rio No. 7	16	@ 16¼
Cheese, State, full cream, new	7½@	8¾
Iron, No. 1 foundry	12.00	@12.75
Iron, Scotch, Coltness	20.00	@ ..
Copper, lake	11.70c.	@ ..
Lead	3.55c.	@ ..

WHEAT—Contracts were more active and very irregular, with the early trading at 1⅝@1¼c decline, on foreign selling, weaker Western markets, and free local offerings, advanced ⅜@½c on local covering, and closing steady at 1¼@1⅜c decline. Bradstreet's reported a decrease of 855,000 bushels east of the Rockies, 274,000 bushels on the Pacific coast, and 1,296,000 bushels afloat and in Europe, or a total decrease of 2,425,000 bushels in the world's visible supply....Spot was dull and 1⅜@1½c lower, without demand....Quotations at close: No. 2 red, free on board, 2c over September, afloat; No. 2 Northern, 3¼c over September, free on board, afloat; No. 2 red, afloat, 75⅜c; No. 1 hard, afloat, 78½c; No. 1 Manitoba, 78¼c....Clearances hence, none; from Atlantic ports, 60,961 bushels; receipts, 54,400 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 171,584 bushels; in the interior, 430,267 bushels.

CORN—Contracts opened weak and declined ⅛@⅜c with the West, rallied ¼@¾c, and closed steady at unchanged prices, with a dull trade. Bradstreet's reported a decrease of 927,000 bushels east of the Rockies....Spot was more active on export account, with prices firm. Sales, 210,000 bushels, including, to shippers, 80,000 bushels No. 2 mixed at 50@50½c, free on board, afloat; the trade bought 60,000 bushels do at September price, elevator; 4,000 bushels do at 1¾c over September, delivered, and 75,000 bushels do, to arrive, on private terms, last of August delivery....Receipts, 90,675 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 168,700 bushels; in the interior, 292,071 bushels. ....Clearances hence, 568 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 94,121 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were moderately active, and closed weak at ¼@¾c decline, following the West and the weakness in spot lots....Spot were offered freely and closed weak, with supplies heavy and receipts increasing, while demand was slow....Sales, 59,500 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, at 32c; do, clipped, 33½c; No. 3, 32½c; No. 2 mixed, 28½c for 2,500 bushels; No. 3, 28c; rejected white, 30c; No. 2 mixed, 29c for 6,000 bushels; track mixed, 29@30c; track white, 32@40c for 51,000 bushels....Receipts, 31,200 bushels; export, 869 bushels.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
August	180,000	73⅝@74 13-16	73¾
September	2,925,000	73 11-16@75	73⅞
October	..	@..	74
December	1,580,000	75 @76⅛	75⅝
May	90,000	77¾@78½	77¾
Total	4,755,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
August	15,000	48 @48⅝	48⅜
September	370,000	48 @48¾	48⅝
October	35,000	47¾@	47¾
May	10,000	41 @41¼	41
Total	430,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
August	..	@ ..	28⅜
September	100,000	26⅜@26⅝	26½
October	25,000	26¼@26¾	26⅝
No. 2 white—			
October	5,000	28½@..	28½
Total	130,000		

FLOUR—Business was again restricted by the weakness in wheat, and the market ruled easy, but not quotably changed. Sales, 12,000 bbls, chiefly City Mills, including 3,000 bbls patents. 7,550 bbls clear, and 500 bbls fine, at quotations ....Arrivals, 9,636 bbls and 3,951 sacks; exports, 598 bbls and 3,955 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 8,124 bbls and sacks.

WINTER.

	Barrels.
Fine	Nominal.
Supers	Nominal.
No. 2	$3.00@$3.10
No. 1	3.15@ 3.30
Clears	3.40@ 3.60
Straights	3.60@ 3.80
White wheat, straights	3.80@ ..
Patents	3.60@ 3.80
Special brands	4.00@ 4.25
City patents	4.50@ 4.75
City clears	4.00@ 4.25
City extras	@ 3.55
City supers	@ 3.40
City fine	@ 3.15

SPRING.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine	$2.00@	@
Supers	Nominal.	Nominal.
No. 2	Nominal.	$3.00@ ..
No. 1	2.70@3.00	3.00@3.10
Clears	2.90@ 3.00	3.05@ 3.30
Straights	3.20@ 3.55	3.50@ 3.70
Patents	3.55@ 3.70	3.70@ 3.90
Special brands	3.80@ 3.90	4.05@ 4.60

RYE FLOUR—Dull and easy; sales, 250 bbls. We quote: Western and State superfine, $3.25@$3.65; fancy, $3.75.

CORN PRODUCTS—Quiet and easy. We quote: Brandywine, $2.90; Sagamore, $2.90; Esmeralda, $2.75; granulated yellow meal, $2.80@$3; white do, $3@$3.30; brewers' meal, $1.35; grits, $1.35; chops, 80c; coarse meal, 95c; fine do, $1.10@$1.15.

OATMEAL—Quiet, but steady. Quoted: Rolled oats, $3.55@$3.80; cut, $3.05@$4.30; ground, $3.50@$3.65; including wholesale and retail prices for fresh goods; No. 3 pearled barley, $2.55.

RYE—Entirely nominal; no boat loads here. State quoted at about 60c.

BARLEY—Nominal at 65@70c for No. 2 Western, to arrive; No. 2 Milwaukee at 62c.

MALT—Dull and nominal. We quote: Western at 65@70c; two-rowed State at 70c; six-rowed at 75@80c.

FEED—Fairly active and steady. Quoted: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 80@85c; middlings, 95c@$1; sharps, $1@$1.05; rye feed, 82½@85c; oilmeal, $22.50@ $23 per ton, in sacks, spot, or to arrive; cottonseed meal, $19@$20, spot, or to arrive; job lots $1 extra; screenings, 50@60c for No. 2 seed, and 75c for No. 1.

SEEDS—The trading in clover was limited to small lots. In job lots, prices stood for clover at from $9 to $9.50, and high grades at $9.75@ $10.25 per 100 lb; timothy at from $6 to $6.70 per 100 lb.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—There were some few offerings upon this market which failed to find buyers at easier prices, and more in the effort to take in the profit possible during the recent advance, and where a few parties were a little disturbed by the lower range for hog products and their depressed situation; but so

There was ... September No. 2 ... at 40c, but ... PROVISIONS ... afforded a little support ... interest periods in ... day's session ... night and by ... means perm... ... ation of the ... market ... grain were ... powerful in ... resisted. ... closing ... wheat of the ... Septe... ... the trad... ... Domestic ... and foreign ... but firm. ... sects were ... large. A fair ... transacted ... under prices. ... mated receipts ... wheat, 72 cars, ... corn, 385 cars.

FREIGHTS—Vessels ... demand ... at 1¼c for ... to Buffalo. ... leading futures ...

Articles.	Opening.	Highest.	Closing.
...	69¾@70	70	70
...	70@70¾	70¾	70¾
...	72@72⅝	72⅝	72⅝
...	63	63	63
...	43	43	43
...	35¼	35¼	35¼
...	23	23	23
...	22⅝@		22⅝@
...	25⅛@		25⅛@
...	$10.45		$10.45
...	10.50		10.50
...	6.25		6.25
...	6.30		6.30
...	6.27½		6.27½
... lb—			
...	6.05		6.05
...	6.05		6.05
...	5.90		5.90

Cash ... were follow... demand ... all accounts; ... prices; No. 2 ... spring wheat ... 1 corn, 43¾c; ... 40c, nominal; ... harvest, $1.18@... ... mixed, 59¼c; ... Receipts, ... Articles. ... 100 lb, ... $5.85@5.90; ... shoulders ... @6.75; ... sides, (boxed) ... 6¼c; whisky ... finished copper ... $1.22; sugars ... $3.84; ... standard ... 4¾c; ... per bbl; ... Linseed ... 59c; boiled ...

Articles.	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, bbls	6,850	7,150
Wheat, bushels	74,510	70,000
Corn, bushels	225,540	200,000
Oats, bushels	119,000	90,000
Rye, bushels	11,633	...
Barley, bushels	7,150	...

On the Produce Exchange to-day the market was dull; ... 17½c; ... 16@17c; seconds ... Eggs steady; ... stock, 11c.

STATE OF TRADE.

MILWAUKEE, July 31.—Wheat was weaker ... opening at 1½c ... under the influence of ... weather for ... harvesting in the Northwest; September opened ... at 71c, declined ... 70¾c, ... to 69¼c, and closed ... was nominal ... about the same as ... September opened ... 1½c lower, and ... quiet, with a large supply; No. 2 red Winter, on track, ... No. 2 Northern, on track, 74¼c; supply and demand light; extra No. 1 ... 41c. Corn steady and in fair demand; ... No. 3, on track, 42c; No. 2 ... steady and in fair demand, ... No. 2, white, on track, 27¼@... 27½c. Rye lower with ... and requirements ... Flour dull and drooping ... concessions ... of 5@10c per ... prices are based ... $3.70@$3.80 ... wheat patents in wood. ... fair demand, but little ... $3.50 for fancy; ... $3.40@$3.60 for higher; mess pork, $10.10 cash and ... Prime steam lard, 6.10c ... September. Receipts—Flour, ... 150 bushels; corn, 5,350 bushels; ... oats, 3,600 bushels; barley, 1,600 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 4,500 bbls; ...

BUFFALO, July 31.—... easy; No. 1 hard, 1c over ... ber; cost, insurance, ... price; sales, 120,000 bushels. ... 8 cars do, 74½@75c; closing ... do, cost, insurance, and ... 72c; closing, 72c; sales, 3,000 bushels. ... cago, 73¾@75¾c, store; 1 car No. 2 ... 72c; closing, 72c. ... 2 red, 70c; ... do, Indiana, 74¾c; ... do, white, Oregon, 73c, store. ... cars No. 2 yellow, 49c; 2 ... 48¾@49c; 1 do, mixed, ... No. 2 corn, 47c; ... yellow, in store, closed, ... 47¾c asked. Oats ... corn, 47c asked. Oats ... cars No. 2 white, 30¾@30... ... 2 white, 30½c; No. 3 white, ... mixed, 30½@27½c. Rye ... 30½c; No. 2 mixed, 27¼c asked. Barley ... 2, 52c, track. Flour steady ... feed firm; good ... inquiry; uncha... freights steady; wheat, ... 1¾c to New-York. Receipts—Flour, ... wheat, 130,000 bushels; corn, ... oats, 305,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, ... 58,000 bushels. Shipments—Rail—Flour, ... bbls; wheat, 76,000 bushels; corn, 1,000 bushels; oats, 201,000 bushels.

CINCINNATI, July 31.—Flour—Market ... less liberal receipts; Winter patent, $3.40@... do, fancy, $3.40@$3.60; do, family, $3.... Spring patent, $3.25@$3.40; do, fancy, ... $3.50 per bbl; do, family, $2.90@$3.15. ... Northwestern, $3.20@$3.40; do, city, $3.25@$3.... Wheat—Moderate demand; arrivals small; ... sample on track, 69c. Corn—Receipts ... light; fair demand; market very steady; ... ear, track, 42c; white ear, choice, 43c. ... freely offered; market active; good demand; ... sample, mixed, new, hot, 20c; No. 3 mixed, 27c; ... No. 2, do, do, 27½c; No. 2 white, 28c; No. 2 ... mixed, old, 27c. Pork—Market less active ... easier; mess, $11; clear mess, $12.25; family, ... $12.25. Lard easy; fair demand; steam leaf, 6¾c; ... 6¾c; prime steam lard, 6¼c. Bulk meats firm ... Bacon easier; fair demand; loose shoulders, 5¾c; ... loose short-rib sides, 6½c; loose short clear sides, ... 6⅝c; box meats worth ¼c more. Dry-salt meats ... easy and quiet; loose shoulders, 5¼c; loose short ... ribs, 6½c; loose short clear sides, 6¾c; boxed ... worth ¼c more. Eggs—Receipts liberal; market ... dull; fresh, near-by, 8c. Whisky easy and quiet; ... sales 522 bbls at $1.22.

ST. LOUIS, July 31.—Flour dull and unchanged; ... receipts, 2,280 bushels; shipments, 8,800 bushels. ... Bran firm; sacked east side, 62@64c; country ... points, 60c; sacked, this side, 65@68c. Wheat ... lower; receipts, 70,801 bushels; shipments, 21,... 578 bushels; July, 68¾@69c; September, 69@69⅞c. ... Corn lower; receipts, 14,055 bushels; shipments, ... 7,722 bushels; September, 40⅝@40¾c; December, ... 30¾c; May, 31⅝c. Oats higher; receipts, 25,300 ... bushels; shipments, 1,000 bushels; September, ... 22¾c; May, 25¾c. Eggs firm at 8½@9c. Pork, ... standard mess, $10.50; in orders 50c higher. ... Lard, prime steam, $5.95; choice, $6.05. Bacon, ... shoulders, 6¾c; longs, 6¾c; clear ribs, 6¾c; ... short clear, 7c. Dry-salt meats, shoulders, 5¾c; ... longs, 6¾c; clear ribs, 6¾c; short clear, 7c. ... Highwines steady at $1.22. Wool quiet, prices ... unchanged. Bagging, order prices, 1¾-pound, ... 4¾c; 2-pound, 5c; 2½-pound, 5¾c; iron ties, ... 95c; hemp twine 8c per pound. Market ... firm; sales 3 cars at $3.32½, and 150 tons at ... $3.35. Spelter firm; sales, 2 cars at $3.70.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 31.—The put price cut ... little figure to-day. The crowd began selling ... long wheat on the early session and shorts ap... peared indifferent. The first trade in Septem... ber was about ½c lower than yesterday's close; De... cember opened 68¾c and closed 67½c. There was ... quite a little doing in cash wheat. Offerings ... were more than the business was disposed to ... No. 1 Northern to arrive; receipts, 23,040 bush... els; shipments, 38,750 bushels; on track, No. 1 ... hard, 69¾c; No. 1 Northern, 68½c; No. 2 North... ern, 67¼c. Corn—No. 3, 41½c. Oats—No. 3, 23¼ ... @24c. Flour easy at $3.40@$3.85 for patents, ... $2.50@$3.10 for bakers. Production, 32,000 bbls; ... shipments, 42,345 bbls.

DULUTH, July 31.—To-day's wheat market ... was weak, netting a decline of 1⅛c. The mills ... took about 40,000 bushels, letting their premium ... down ¾c to 2½c for Northern. Futures were dull ... with a larger proportion of December than usual. ... The close: No. 1 hard, cash, 70¾c; July, 69¾c; ... No. 1 Northern, cash, 69¾c; July, 69¾c; Septem... ber, 67½c; December, 69½c. No. 2 Northern, ... cash, 65⅝c; No. 3 Northern, 60¾c; rejected, 58c. ... No arrivo; No. 1 Northern, 70½c; No. 2 Northern, ... 67½c. Receipts, 116,333 bushels. Shipments, 84,373 ... bushels. Inspected, 165 cars; last year, 85 cars.

PEORIA, July 31.—Corn—Receipts, 29,260 bush... els; shipments, 8,250 bushels; market steady; ... No 2, 42¾c. Oats—Receipts, 32,500 bushels; ... shipments, 35,000 bushels; market steady; No. 2 white, 25¼c; No. 3 white, 25@25¼c. ... Rye dull and nominal. Whisky—Market firm; ... finished goods, $1.22.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

NEW-YORK, July 31.

BEEVES—Receipts, 71 cars, or 1,314 head, of ... which 27 cars for exporters and 44 for slaughterers ... and 44 cars for the market, including about 18 ... cars of rough stuff, mainly from New-York ... State. The market opened moderately active ... and 10c higher for medium to good steers; com... mon do ruled steady, while grass bulls and thin ... cows were a fraction higher; the yards were ... readily cleared, and feeling firm at the close; ex... porters bought 108 head; common to prime ... native steers sold at $4.20@$4.60, 100 lb; 2 cars ... of Texans at $3.75@$4.10; oxen and stags at ... $2.25@$4; grass bulls at $1.75@$2.25; cows at ... $1.20@$2.65, and by the head at $7.50@$13 each. ... City-dressed native sides firm at 9½@9¾c lb ... for common to prime quality, and choice do sold ... at 9c. Latest cable advices quote London and ... Liverpool markets firm for refrigerator beef at ... 8⅝@10c lb; American steers selling at 11@12¼c, ... dressed weight, sinking the offal; American sheep ... steady at 10@11½c; best wethers, 12¼c, dressed ... weight. Shipments to-day include 144 cattle on ... the Marengo to Hull for M. Goldsmith, 100 do ... on the Martello to Hull for the same shipper; ... on the Earls, 1,800 quarters of beef for East... mans Company, and 500 quarters for D. H. ... Sherman, and L. S. Dillenback put 12 cattle and ... 180 sheep on the Terrier for Demerara.—SALES.

—8, WANDERER—50 Ohio steers, 1,229 lb aver... age, at $5.40 100 lb; 37 do, 1,312 lb, at $5.40; 5 ... do, 1,338 lb, at $5.40; 12 do, 1,243 lb, at $4.80; ... 14 do, 1,198 lb, at $4.70; 11 do, 932 lb, at $4.20; ... 13 do, 907 lb, at $4.20; 19 Virginia do, 1,145 lb, ... at $5.25; 1 heifer, 1,180 lb, at $5.25; 1 ox, 1,820 lb, ... at $4; 6 do, 1,196 lb, at $3.40; 1 bull, 1,450 lb, ... at $2.15; 6 do, 915 lb, at $2.15; 4 do, 1,125 lb, ... at $2.15; 2 do, 965 lb, at $1.90; 7 cows, 913 lb, ... at $2.65; 7 do, 873 lb, at $2.30; 3 do, 926 lb, at ... $1.50; 5 do, 808 lb, at $1.20; 4 bulls, 952 lb, at ... $2.10. SHERMAN & CULVER—19 Illinois ... steers, 1,381 lb, at $5.60; 26 do, 1,253 lb, at ... $5.45; 20 do, 1,234 lb, at $5.45; 9 do, 1,300 lb, at ... $5.35; 20 do, 1,223 lb, at $5.27½; 9 do, 1,194 lb, ... at $5.20; 11 do, 1,127 lb, at $4.80; 13 do, 1,057 ... lb, at $4.70; 22 Texans, 1,023 lb, at $4.10; 21 do, ... 1,072 lb, at $3.75. S. W. SHERMAN—21 Illi... nois steers, 1,355 lb, at $5.65; 15 do, 1,202 lb, at ... $5.20; 10 do, 1,169 lb, at $4.85. S. JUDD & CO.—... 9 bulls, 702 lb, at $1.90; 11 do, 918 lb, at $1.95; 9 ... do, 986 lb, at $2.10; 4 cows, at $7.50 each; 3 ... oxen and bulls, 1,673 lb, at $2.25 100 lb. D. MC... PHERSON & CO.—11 State steers, 1,224 lb, at ... $5.15; 5 do, 1,190 lb, at $4.80; 3 do, 1,106 lb, at ... $4.50; 6 bulls, 1,013 lb, at $2; 5 cows, 1,096 lb, ... at $2.40; 7 do, 964 lb, at $1.90; 8 do, 717 lb, at ... $1.75; 10 do, 869 lb, at $1.60; 6 do, 886 lb, at ... $1.25; 13 do, 923 lb, at $1.20; 13 do, 752 lb, at ... $1.20. NEWTON & CO.—10 Pennsylvania steers, ... 1,201 lb, at $5.10. HUME & MULLEN—4 oxen, ... 1,412 lb, at $3.85; 2 bull, 920 lb, at $2.20; 2 do, ... 975 lb, at $2.10; 4 do, 758 lb, at $2; 13 do, 731 ... lb, at $1.90; 2 do, 640 lb, at $1.80; 4 cows, 805 ... lb, at $2.10; 27 cows, at $9.50 head; 1 do for $9; ... 1 do for $13. G. DILLENBACK—2 oxen, 1,180 ... lb, at $3; 6 bulls, 890 lb, at $2; 1 do, 720 lb, at ... $1.90; 1 do, 700 lb, at $1.80; 10 do, 602 lb, at ... $1.75; 1 do, 580 lb, at $1.75. HALLENBECK & ... HOLLIS—4 oxen, 1,275 lb, at $3.50; 4 do, 1,197 ... lb, at $2.50; 1 bull, 1,260 lb, at $2.25; 3 do, 700 ... lb, at $2; 2 do 705 lb, at $1.85; 1 do, 620 lb, at ... $1.80; 26 cows at $8@$11 head. J. DUCEY—1 ... bull, 960 lb, at $2.10; 5 do, 800 lb, at $2; 6 ... do, 840 lb, at $2; 3 do, 760 lb, at $1.90; 4 cows, ... 845 lb, at $2.50; 20 do, at $8.75@$13 head.

MILCH COWS—Receipts, 140 head, of which ... 101 head were for sale. Trade slow at $2@$45 ... head, calves included, for common to choice cows, ... but a bulk of the sales were at $2@$40.—... SALES.—HALLENBECK & HOLLIS—14 fresh ... cows at $31@$42.50 head. J. D. SMITH—41 fresh ... cows at $27@$45 each. J. DUCEY—10 cows at ... $26.50@$37.50 each. HUME & MULLEN—9 ... cows at $25@$31 head. J. BAUER—19 fresh ... cows at $25@$37.50 head.

CALVES—Receipts, 4,033 head, all for the mar... ket, with the exception of 82 head. Demand ... fairly good for all sorts of calves at an advance ... of 25c to 50c 100 lb, and all the stock was taken; ... ordinary to choice veals sold at $5@$7 100 lb; ... 7 head at $7.25; culls at $4@$4.50; buttermilks ... at $3@$3.75; grassers at $3@$3.25; mixed calves ... at $4@$5.50; dressed calves firm at 7¼@10¼c ... for city-dressed veals, 7@9¼c for country-dressed, ... 5@6¼c for little calves, 4@5c for dressed grass... ers, and 5¼@6½c for dressed buttermilks.—... SALES.—S. JUDD & CO.—55 veals, 159 lb aver... age, at $7 100 lb; 298 do, 152 lb, at $6.75; 38 do, ... 160 lb, at $6.62½; 49 do, 148 lb, at $6.50; 5 do, ... 154 lb, at $5; 11 culls, 157 lb, at $4.50; 7 do, 190 ... lb, at $4.50; 6 do, 203 lb, at $4.12½; 9 do, 153 lb, ... at $4. 20 buttermilks, 177 lb, at $3.50; 16 do, ... 154 lb, at $3.30; 86 do, 191 lb, at $3.25; 27 but... termilks and grassers, 168 lb, at $3. G. DIL... LENBACK—220 veals, 148 lb, at $7; 2 do, 165 ... at $6.50; 1 do, 130 lb, at $5; 18 mixed calves, ... 155 lb, at $4; 46 buttermilks, 155 lb, at $3.37½; ... 2 grassers, 161 lb, at $3.25; 58 do, 148 lb, at $3. ... SANDERS—156 veals, 160 lb, at $7; 8 do, 152 lb, ... at $6.62½; 4 fed calves, 197 lb, at $4; 11 but... termilks, 183 lb, at $3.75; 1 do, 200 lb, at $3.50. ... COLLINS—9 veals, 179 lb, at $6.25; 3 do, 117 ... lb, at $6.25; 12 do, 222 lb, at $6; 1 do, 210 lb, ... at $5; 51 grassers, 184 lb, at $3; 15 Virginia ... 196 lb, at $4. HALLENBECK & HOL... LIS—28 veals, 159 lb, at $7.25; 4 do, 160 lb, at ... $6.75; 167 lb, at $6.75; 23 do, 136 lb, at ... $6.25; 139 lb, at $6.25; 1 do, 110 lb, at ... $6.25; 1 do, 130